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Established 1887

World's Tallest Building

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—At 2:51 yesterday afternoon, the Empire State Building became the second tallest skyscraper in the world.

Two and three-quarter miles downtown, George Doyle, a lean, 30-year-old Newfoundlander who is foreman of one of four crews at a company installing the massive steel panels making up the skeleton of the World Trade Center's north tower, waved into place a four-ton piece that extended the framework past the 102nd-story level to a height of 1,024 feet above street level—four feet higher than the Empire State.

Forty years ago, almost to the week, the Empire State edged past the Chrysler building to become the world's tallest.

And by 1974, when the Sears Tower, the headquarters building of Sears, Roebuck & Co., is completed in Chicago, the Trade Center will be the second tallest building in the world. The tower will stand 1,450 feet, 100 feet higher than the center's twin towers.



The World Trade Center, photographed yesterday.

Canadian Police in 1,000 Raids Fail to Run Down Suspected Killers

MONTREAL, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Quebec police hunting the kidnappers of the murdered Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte and of British diplomat James (Jasper) Cross have made more than 1,000 raids in the French-speaking province during the past 24 hours.

But despite intense security precautions, 341 arrests and police powers unprecedented in peace time, the two Quebec Liberation Front extremists wanted for the murder of Mr. Laporte were still at large tonight.

Laporte's funeral service for Mr. Laporte today while hundreds of troops and police patrolled the streets and helicopters flew overhead.

Armed soldiers and police cordoned off a section of Montreal near Notre Dame Cathedral in the tightest security measures since the Second World War.

Authorities feared the FLQ might strike at officials—including Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau—here for the funeral.

Officials of the federal and provincial governments, members of Parliament and almost all of the 108 members of the Quebec National Assembly were in Montreal for the funeral.

Although the minister's widow, Mrs. Francoise Laporte, had asked for a private funeral, the service had all the pomp of a state ceremony.

The government of Quebec continued its efforts to save the life of Mr. Cross with an appeal to the kidnappers to release him at the Expo fairgrounds here in exchange for asylum in Cuba.

Under an agreement worked out with Cuban officials and announced here last night, the kidnappers would be flown to Cuba within an hour of delivering Mr. Cross to the Canadian pavilion at the Expo '67 fairgrounds on the St. Lawrence River.

The kidnappers were asked to telephone the police if they agreed to release the British trade commissioner, after which a route would be cleared for them to the Canadian Expo pavilion, which has been made a sub-bureau of the Cuban Consulate in Montreal.

But 12 hours after the offer was made it had not been taken up by the FLQ.

Acting on thousands of tips, police extended their search for kidnapper Marc Carboneau, 37, and teacher Paul Rose, 27, to Ontario Province. But they failed to find the cream-colored car the men are believed to be using in their flight.

Warrants for their arrest were issued yesterday as one of three occupants of the house where Mr. Laporte was detained for at least part of his captivity.

Three women described as the mother and two sisters of Mr. Rose were arrested yesterday, the Associated Press reported, in a suburban home where Mr. Rose was said to have lived.

An autopsy report on Mr. Laporte to be issued tomorrow is expected to fix the exact cause of his death.

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My Lai defendant—Sgt. David Mitchell

Screaming Victims Described

My Lai Prosecution Rests After 2 Days and 3 Witnesses

By Douglas Robinson

FORT HOOD, Texas, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The prosecution in the court-martial of Staff Sgt. David Mitchell for his role in the alleged massacre of civilians in the South Vietnamese hamlet of My Lai abruptly rested its case today after calling only a total of three witnesses to the stand.

The move caught the defense by surprise, and Ossi B. Brown, Sgt. Mitchell's civilian attorney, immediately asked for a continuance until Thursday to allow time for assembling witnesses.

The military judge, Col. George R. Robinson, said he would decide tomorrow morning whether there were enough defense witnesses on hand to resume the court-martial in the afternoon or whether to wait until the following day.

Of the three prosecution witnesses two testified they saw Sgt. Mitchell, who faces a maximum penalty of 30 years in prison, and Lt. William L. Calley Jr., the infantry platoon commander, fire their M-16 rifles into a ditch where old men, women and children had been herded. A third witness, the testified today, said he saw the sergeant aim his rifle into the ditch and apparently shoot wounded civilians.

One Saw Them Fall

Only one of the three witnesses, Charles Sledge, who served as a radio man on the day of the incident, testified that he had seen people screaming and falling when the two men opened fire.

The announcement from Capt. Michael K. Swan, the chief prosecutor, that he was resting his case came with dramatic suddenness as the court reconvened at 11 a.m.

The trial got under way yesterday after several weeks of delay caused by legal actions and the selection of a panel of officers to hear the case.

Asked why he had rested his case so quickly, the 26-year-old prosecutor said merely that "I felt it advantageous to my case to do so."

"I feel I've proved my case," he said, adding that he would have the opportunity to call rebuttal witnesses should it prove necessary.

In response to a question on whether the refusal of a House subcommittee to release the previous testimony of four witnesses, thus effectively barring them from the court-martial, had affected his case, he replied, "Negative."

Asked if he had received instructions from the military command, he replied, "No."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Russia Pressing Egypt to Extend Truce Day-to-Day

By Chalmers M. Roberts

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (WP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will go to Washington Thursday to meet President Nixon in the White House. Secretary of State William P. Rogers announced here last night.

The secretary made the announcement after his second dinner meeting with Mr. Gromyko, this one lasting 2 3/4 hours and producing what American officials said was a better atmosphere than that at the first dinner last Friday. Mr. Rogers said that Mr. Gromyko had requested the meeting with the President through the Soviet Embassy prior to his arrival in New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

The two diplomats discussed several issues during their meeting, particularly the Middle East for which the Russians indicated they would press Egypt to extend the current cease-fire on a day-to-day basis.

Mr. Rogers told newsmen that Mr. Gromyko had not indicated whether he would bring any message from the Kremlin leader to the President or exactly why he wanted to see the President. The secretary of state said there appeared to be no urgency involved.

Deteriorating Relations

However, the announcement of the meeting raised speculation that the Kremlin leaders may have felt that Soviet-American relations had been deteriorating over the Middle East, Cuba and Berlin issues and that a top-level meeting might alter the atmosphere.

Mr. Rogers said that he expected the White House meeting to be a continuation of his two sessions here with Mr. Gromyko which have covered the Middle East, Berlin, Indochina, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), and a few other topics.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israel Rejects Any Action by UN Assembly

By Peter Grosse

JERUSALEM, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Israel staked out an advance position today for an expected, but unwelcome, Middle East debate at the United Nations General Assembly, warning that it would not be bound by any new resolution that might come out of the assembly.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban said the General Assembly had neither power nor right to supplant previous Security Council resolutions on the Arab-Israeli dispute, resolutions on which the past three years of international peacemaking efforts rest.

Numerically, the General Assembly is heavily weighted toward the Arab viewpoint and against Israel. In the Security Council, the great-power veto right, which the United States could threaten to use, discourages the passage of any resolution unacceptable to Israel.

Fast Security Council resolutions, particularly that of Nov. 23, 1967, are susceptible to differing interpretations—deliberately so, Mr. Eban said, "if there is a different resolution which attempts to make clear things which are left open, of course such a resolution would not bind us in any way."

He added, at a news conference, "I am not going to the United Nations to defend Israel against anybody's offensive. But if the discussion takes place against our will and judgement, it will be our duty to denounce a perfidious violation."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Egyptian President's First

An Interview With Anwar Sadat

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Anwar Sadat, the new Egyptian president, told this correspondent last night that, "if the United States were not behind the Israeli expansion drive, the whole question of the Arab-Israeli conflict would be solved by the Jarring mission within 24 hours."

In the first interview he has granted to any newspaperman since assuming office, the 51-year-old chief of state made the following points:

● The Egyptian armed forces have been "alerted" because of the present tense situation.

● Nevertheless, Cairo is prepared to agree to extending the present cease-fire for one period of 90 days if Israel accepts the terms originally laid down by U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers in his peace initiative.

● However, Washington would also have to halt the dispatch of further arms to Israel during the cease-fire—except for fulfillment of pledges made by the Johnson administration.

● Cairo, however, will not agree to the removal of any SAM missiles now stationed in the Suez Canal zone even if the Israelis dismantle some of their fortifications on the other side of the canal.

● Despite the war, Egypt continues to regard itself as a nonaligned country and "our position is an independent one although the UAR clearly relies on the Soviet Union for military and economic help during the war."

● Cairo strongly believes that the hijacking of aircraft should be outlawed by international agreement.

The successor to Gamal Abdel Nasser, whose sudden death placed this country in deep mourning and shocked the entire Arab world, received this writer in al-Tahrir Palace, a former residence for distinguished government guests which Mr. Sadat is using as a temporary office.

He was sitting in an armchair on a terrace overlooking the palace gardens when I arrived with Mohammed Helka, publisher of the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram and until two days ago minister of national guidance. A post he resigned after the funeral of his close friend Nasser. The president rose to greet us, a well built man with a friendly smile.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'Historic' Leader of Algerian Revolt

Krim Belkacem Murdered in Germany

BONN, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Former Algerian revolutionary leader Krim Belkacem was found strangled tonight in a Frankfurt hotel, the Interior Ministry said today.

An assistant to Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher confirmed earlier reports that the body of an Algerian found in Frankfurt's International Hotel was that of the former leader of the National Liberation Front (FLN).

The body was found in one of four rooms taken by four men two days ago. Three of the men, all Moroccans, are being sought in connection with the case, Frankfurt police said.

Bonn Gels Case

Two of the Moroccans left the hotel yesterday without paying their bills and the third left today without paying his bill and without his luggage, police said.

Tonight, the case was taken out of the hands of the Frankfurt police and transferred to federal security officials in Bonn.

An inquiry board will be set up tomorrow.

Mr. Belkacem, one of the nine "historic leaders" who launched the Algerian Revolution, was close to former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella and the head of the Algerian delegation at the Evian talks which concluded the independence from France in April 1962.

He was a member of the provisional Algerian government set up after independence, but left Algeria after Mr. Ben Bella came to power late in 1962.

Last year, he was sentenced to death in his absence at a trial in Oran, organized by President Houari Boumedienne, who overthrew Mr. Ben Bella in June 1965.

Mr. Belkacem and more than 50 other persons were found guilty of charges they had sought help from the United States and Israel to overthrow the government of President Boumedienne.

The Algerian government charged the plot included an assassination attempt on Kaid Ahmed, a close aide of President Boumedienne.

Mr. Ben Bella has been under house arrest in Algeria since his overthrow.

Mohammed Khider, another former close collaborator of Mr. Ben Bella, who later turned against him, was mysteriously slain in exile in Madrid three years ago.

Mr. Khider was believed to have been in possession of several million dollars collected as a "war chest" during the Algerian independence struggle.

The money has never been publicly accounted for.

Mr. Belkacem, from a photograph in 1961.

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Timothy Leary Granted Asylum By Algerians

ALGERIA, Oct. 20 (AP).—Algeria has granted political asylum to Timothy Leary, prophet of LSD, who escaped from prison in San Luis Obispo, Calif., Sept. 12, the official Algerian news agency said tonight.

Algérie Presse revealed that Leary had arrived in Algeria "recently" with his wife Rosemary.

He intends to work with the Algerians office of the Black Panther party, opened recently by the Panther "information minister" Eldridge Cleaver, it was understood.

Doctors at Italian Hospitals Strike; Air Service Disrupted

ROME, Oct. 20 (AP).—Hospital doctors and Alitalia airline pilots went on strike today as all other doctors, firemen and tobacco sellers threatened to join the walkout.

In addition to the nationwide stoppages over work and pay conditions, all unions joined in calling a general strike in Rome on Thursday to protest the city's traffic chaos and inadequate public transport.

The nation's hospital doctors were in the second day of a four-day walkout, demanding enforcement of a contract of last July for shorter hours and full-time employment.

All other doctors said they would join in the strike on Nov. 2 and 3, handling only emergency cases.

Alitalia Slowdown

Alitalia pilots refused to fly on several flights today and tomorrow, continuing an intermittent dispute over flying time. The only international flight involved was today's Rome-Milan-Dublin flight.

Tobacco sellers said that they would strike one day in November in a contract dispute and the nation's firemen called a strike for Nov. 9 to 12. The firemen are demanding the passage of a reform bill.

The nation's rubber workers began negotiations for a new contract in which they are demanding 16 cents an hour in higher pay, longer vacations and a reduction of the work week from 42 to 40 hours.

2d Typhoon in Week Ravages Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The second typhoon to hit the Philippines in a week left 17 people dead, 25 missing and more than 500 families homeless today, the Red Cross reported. Last week more than 200 people were killed when typhoon Sening hit the republic.

5 Persons Killed at California Mansion

QUEZ, Calif., Oct. 20 (UPI).—On answering a call at a mansion on a hilltop overlooking the Pacific last night, four other persons in a swimming pool died with their blood.

Victims were Dr. Victor M. 46, an eye surgeon, his wife, 43, their sons, Derek, 12, Taggart, 11, and the physician's secretary, Dorothy Caddler, 38.

had been found with red wax and shot before being flung into the pool.

men arriving to fight the first found the driveway used by the Ohtas' Rolls-Royce Lincoln Continental, which had been put there in attempt to slow the fire fight.

of the family's three cars, an Oldsmobile station wagon, missing an author's began rushing for it in the belief it was away by the killer or

slayings took place about 10 miles south of San Francisco,



Dr. Victor Ohta

Barnes was found dead of stab wounds in their home yesterday.

The body of Mr. Barnes was found several hours later stuffed into the trunk of his car about two miles away.

The body of the couple's four-year-old daughter was found in a canal after the police had arrested two boys and a man in connection with the slaying of the child's parents.

At Saratoga, only 12 miles north of Soquel, a 19-year-old gasoline station attendant was found slain by a bullet wound in the head, with his hands tied behind his back in the manner of the slaying at the Ohta mansion. The victim, who had not been identified by police, was found about nine hours after the slaying in Soquel.

The brutal nature of the mass slaying was reminiscent of the murder of Sharon Tate and four others at her Beverly Hills mansion in August, 1969.

Santa Cruz is a hangout for hippies, and Mr. Ohta was reported to have given assistance to some of them with eye problems. The Ohtas had two teen-age daughters, who were not at home.

The Paso Robles victims were Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Barnes and their four-year-old daughter; Mrs.

Mrs. Gandhi Meets Kosygin

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India discussed Soviet-Indian relations and "international problems" with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin today during a stopover en route to the United Nations, Tass said.

Mrs. Gandhi's plane arrived this morning and departed for New York this afternoon, Tass said. The talks lasted three hours.

While taking perfunctory note of Japan's "three non-nuclear principles" barring the manufacture, possession and introduction of nuclear weapons, the white paper pointedly commented in two different passages that the nuclear ban is "a matter of policy" rather than the result of a constitutional prohibition—and thus by implication open to change.

"We can say that it would be possible in a legal sense to possess small-field, tactical, purely defensive nuclear weapons," the white paper stated.

Anti-nuclear defense experts see the sharp distinction drawn between defensive and offensive nuclear weapons in the white paper as part of a gradually unfolding effort to erase Japan's "nuclear allergy" by hawkish elements in the military and the governing liberal Democratic party.

Fears of a possible move to arm the Japanese forces with defensive nuclear weapons, the white paper stated.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nur to Head Party

Fawzi Named New Premier of Egypt

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The Central Committee of the ruling Arab Socialist Union tonight approved the nomination of Mahmoud Fawzi as Premier of Egypt.

Mr. Fawzi, 70, a veteran career diplomat, had been foreign affairs advisor to the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser since 1957.

His appointment had been widely anticipated.

President Anwar Sadat and Mr. Fawzi have thus taken over the two roles occupied by Mr. Nasser for three years after the June war defeat by Israel, when he streamlined his administration and concentrated power in his own hands.

For Mr. Fawzi the premiership was the crowning reward for half a century of service to Egypt, which he began as a vice-consul in New Orleans, La.

Mr. Fawzi's appointment by the committee was announced by President Sadat. He will be Egypt's first civilian premier in 18 years.

The committee also approved the president's nomination of Abdul Mohsen Nur as secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union—Egypt's only political party.

Mr. Sadat later issued a presidential decree forming the new Egyptian cabinet under Mr. Fawzi.

The cabinet is made up of the same 32 ministers who served with Mr. Nasser except for Mohammed Helwan, who resigned last Sunday to be replaced by Mohammed Fayek as minister of national guidance.

According to unofficial reports in Cairo tonight, other appointments would include Ali Sabry as first vice-president and Hussein Shafat as second vice-president.

In the quarter-century since World War II, Mr. Fawzi has made his name as a shrewd and skilled negotiator.

He represented Egypt at the United Nations for six years and, alone of the men in top positions, survived the 1952 revolution in which Mr. Nasser, aided by Mr. Sadat and other army officers, threw out King Farouk.

He became foreign minister for 12 years and recently served as Mr. Nasser's special adviser on foreign affairs.

Egyptian newspapers today called him Egypt's "quiet man of diplomacy." This may well be his most effective role in a country whose pressing problem is to try to seek peace amid continued preparations for war.

He is almost as well-known to Western leaders, including President Nixon, as to Egypt's Communist allies, the Soviet Union.

He is credited here with easing British-Egyptian relations last year by persuading former Prime Minister Harold Wilson to defer a request by Israel for Chieftain tanks.



TRYING AGAIN—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (left) and Secretary of State William P. Rogers meeting Monday for their second talk of the UN session.

Russia to Press for Truce Extension

(Continued from Page 1)

including Cuba and airliner hijackings.

While the atmosphere at last night's meeting was described as improved over that of last Friday's, there was no sign of any agreement or of any firm proposals having been made by either side. This is what American officials described as the core of last night's discussion.

In a dispatch from New York, it said that Secretary of State William P. Rogers is "reassessing" the situation with a view of getting the Arab-Israeli peace talks under UN mediator Gunnar Jarring going again.

The newspaper said Mr. Rogers is taking into consideration Egypt's unequivocal refusal to meet Israel's demands for "rectifying" the Suez Canal cease-fire situation and the Soviet Union's unqualified backing for Egypt's stand.

It was assumed here this agreement, reached before the Gromyko-Rogers meetings, was a pre-condition for President Nixon to receive Mr. Gromyko.

Mr. Gromyko explained that the United States had not correctly understood the Soviet procedural approach to the Big Four discussion of how to improve conditions in West Berlin and West Germany. It was stated that the Soviet and Western positions on Germany are still far apart.

Mr. Rogers brought up SALT for the second time, but the discussion was brief and said to have indicated that the talks, which resume in Helsinki Nov. 2, will be businesslike. It was said that no change in the substantive positions of either side was visible.

There was no discussion, as there had been last Friday, of Indochina, but Mr. Gromyko did repeat that the incidents in the Berlin air corridor earlier this month, which he had described as having been caused by a subordinate's error, were not intended to be provocative.

There was some discussion, apparently raised by Mr. Gromyko, of the standing Soviet proposal for a European security conference, but

American officials took the position that this will depend on the outcome of the Berlin talks.

In the Middle East discussion, the Americans said the United States still feels there will have to be some kind of rectification of the movement of missiles into the cease-fire zone in violation of the cease-fire agreement. There was no indication any new formula had been put forward.

The net result of last night's talks and the announcement of the Gromyko visit to the White House was to alter the image of rising tensions that Mr. Rogers had publicly created and other officials, on a background basis, added to that image. If the atmosphere was being improved, there still was no indication that new steps had been taken on any of the substantive issues.

The publication of the white paper marked the end of a year-long policy struggle over how far the Japanese defense perimeter

should extend and whether or not Japan should single out China as the major threat to its security.

After a decade of abortive attempts to issue a white paper in the face of heavily publicized public opinion, the Defense Agency nearly succeeded late last year. But, a premature leak of controversial portions of a proposed draft led to the document's last-minute withdrawal.

The canceled draft was militantly anti-Communist and emphasized Peking's nuclear capability, defining a Japanese defense perimeter embracing Taiwan and reaching by implication to South Vietnam. By contrast, the current white paper speaks only of the direct defense of Japan and Okinawa. It notes that "mainland China and North Korea stay still and hostile to the outside world," adding mildly that "the only nuclear have" in Asia, mainland China, may continue to influence possibilities of armed conflict in the area.

A cabinet clash over the white paper today led to the deletion of a clause referring to Japan-U.S. security links as "semi-permanent." The final version said that the "Japan-U.S. security system will continue to exist so long as we do not possess either nuclear or offensive weapons, unless there is a major change in the international situation."

The firing stopped after several hours when officers of the Arab Cease-Fire Observer Mission (ACOM) intervened, the sources said.

The Ramtha clash and other problems in the implementation of the ceasefire agreement between King Hussein and the Palestinian guerrillas were discussed by the committee at a meeting this evening.

The clash followed weekend fighting in the hill country, west of Ramtha, in which the guerrillas alleged the army was trying to cut their supply route leading south from Syria through Ramtha to the towns they hold in northern Jordan.

Ramtha has been held by the guerrillas since full-scale fighting broke out in Jordan five weeks ago, but Jordanian security forces are

again in control of the border checkpoint there.

There was also sporadic shooting for about 30 minutes today on Jebel al-Taj, in Amman, and an explosion was heard on Jebel Awan. But there was no information about the cause of the incidents.

Officers of ACOM left Amman today to take up their permanent posts at the four official set-up last night by the newly formed higher military committee, a group of Jordanian and guerrilla officers under a neutral chairman charged with co-ordinating army and commando attacks.

The officers have been set up in Amman itself, in Irbid for northern Jordan, in Salt for central Jordan, and in Karak for southern Jordan.

The truce committee has announced that both the government and the guerrilla central committee have accepted its recommendation that there should be comprehensive investigation of breaches of the Oct. 1 cease-fire.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—An American citizen is being detained in Prague for making remarks alleged to be derogatory about Czechoslovakia's President Ludvik Svoboda, the State Department said today.

A department spokesman said the U.S. Embassy in Prague was not informed of the arrest of George Iper, of Chicago, for nearly a month.

U.S. officials in Prague were informed of Mr. Iper's arrest Sept. 30, but he was actually taken into custody Sept. 4, he added.

Syrian Political Crisis Seen Leading to Changes in Policy

DAMASCUS, Oct. 20 (AP).—The resignation of Syrian President Hafez Assad has precipitated a leadership crisis that may have far-reaching effects on future events in the Middle East.

Well-informed Arab diplomats said here today that a Ba'ath party command meeting called for next Monday will not only discuss Mr. Assad's sudden resignation, but also what policy changes Syria must undergo in the coming months.

Changes are thought necessary because of the end of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's 20-year rule, which has been a major influence on Syria's Arab neighbors. The radical leaders of Syria are particularly in need of his moderation; often, he rescued them from the pitfalls of their own extremism.

Mr. Assad, who resigned his post as both president and premier 12 days ago, used as a pretext personal differences with Gen. Hafez Assad, his defense minister.

But his real reason may have been to force a reshaping of the policies of the ruling Ba'ath Socialist party in the post-Nasser era.

Mr. Assad retains the title of secretary-general of the party. His resignation from his other posts has yet to be accepted by a full party congress.

He has withdrawn to his Damascus home and has not been to the presidency or the premier's office for more than a week.

The meeting of the party's international command is expected to try and pressure Mr. Assad into withdrawing his resignation. Diplomats said he would likely use this as a bargaining counter to affect the policy changes he deems necessary.

But what the changes are and how they would affect the search for peace in the Middle East remains unknown, the diplomats said.

"But it would not be unlikely that a more moderate attitude emerges that would keep Syria out of hot water for the time being," said one source.

The Assad might have the upper hand, after all, and the crisis could worsen and threaten the whole regime, the source added.

The militants in the leadership are led by Gen. Salah Jadid, whose firm control of party machinery has made him a power behind the scenes in this country.

Mr. Assad often acted as a mediator between the dogmatic Jadid and the more pragmatic, and liberal, Assad.

Gen. Assad has been on the ascendancy in the party and the regime since a crisis last year, when Gen. Jadid's influence was considerably curbed.

He has been systematically purging or demoting Gen. Jadid's supporters in the army, the sources said. They emphasized, however, he did nothing to prompt Mr. Assad's resignation.

But Gen. Jadid has seized the opportunity to call a meeting of the party's international command, in which he has considerable support.

There was nothing in Damascus today to reflect the crisis in the leadership which has been ruling Syria since an inter-party election in 1966.

Meanwhile six Syrians who fled out of Damascus today in the midst of a backstage power struggle, refused to show their papers to Lebanese officials as they passed through Beirut on way to Hungary.

More than 20 other Syrians aboard the Hungarian plane made no attempt to conceal identity.

The incident prompted speculation that among the six were high-ranking Syrian party executives and officials of the current political crisis.

Several top Marxist leaders of the Ba'ath party reportedly under house arrest. The whereabouts of Gen. the top Syrian Marxist unknown.

Israel Rejects Any UN Action

(Continued from Page 1)

ation of an international agreement.

"I don't believe that the United Arab Republic or the Soviet Union have any right whatsoever to appear in an accuser's role."

The Israeli diplomat served notice, therefore, that he would take the offensive himself in denouncing violations of the Aug. 7 cease-fire and military-standstill agreement.

The forward movement and construction of Soviet-supplied missile-launching pads in the Suez Canal cease-fire zone.

Mr. Eban is scheduled to return to New York this weekend to be ready to state Israel's case if the General Assembly debate takes place next week as anticipated.

Premier Golda Meir is already in New York, participating in the 25th anniversary celebrations of the war's end.

The point at issue is whether or not talks under the auspices of United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring, of Sweden, can be resumed. Egypt and the Soviet Union are pressing for the talks to get under way, but Israel refuses to participate until the cease-fire's standstill violations are corrected.

Mrs. Meir Stands Pat

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir insisted again today that Israel will not enter peace talks with the Arabs until the alleged Egyptian missile violations are rectified, U.S. officials said.

Mrs. Meir did, however, reassure Secretary of State William Rogers in a one-hour meeting that the Israeli government favors extension of the Middle East cease-fire beyond its Nov. 5 expiration date, the officials added.

Jordan Fighting Flares Again Between Army and Guerrillas

AMMAN, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—New fighting broke out today at Basma, on the Syrian border, where Jordanian troops were reported to be bombarding the town, according to sources close to the Arab truce committee.

The firing stopped after several hours when officers of the Arab Cease-Fire Observer Mission (ACOM) intervened, the sources said.

The Ramtha clash and other problems in the implementation of the ceasefire agreement between King Hussein and the Palestinian guerrillas were discussed by the committee at a meeting this evening.

The clash followed weekend fighting in the hill country, west of Ramtha, in which the guerrillas alleged the army was trying to cut their supply route leading south from Syria through Ramtha to the towns they hold in northern Jordan.

Ramtha has been held by the guerrillas since full-scale fighting broke out in Jordan five weeks ago, but Jordanian security forces are

again in control of the border checkpoint there.

There was also sporadic shooting for about 30 minutes today on Jebel al-Taj, in Amman, and an explosion was heard on Jebel Awan. But there was no information about the cause of the incidents.

Officers of ACOM left Amman today to take up their permanent posts at the four official set-up last night by the newly formed higher military committee, a group of Jordanian and guerrilla officers under a neutral chairman charged with co-ordinating army and commando attacks.

The officers have been set up in Amman itself, in Irbid for northern Jordan, in Salt for central Jordan, and in Karak for southern Jordan.

The truce committee has announced that both the government and the guerrilla central committee have accepted its recommendation that there should be comprehensive investigation of breaches of the Oct. 1 cease-fire.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—An American citizen is being detained in Prague for making remarks alleged to be derogatory about Czechoslovakia's President Ludvik Svoboda, the State Department said today.

A department spokesman said the U.S. Embassy in Prague was not informed of the arrest of George Iper, of Chicago, for nearly a month.

U.S. officials in Prague were informed of Mr. Iper's arrest Sept. 30, but he was actually taken into custody Sept. 4, he added.

WEATHER

	C	F
ALBUQUERQUE	15	44
AMSTERDAM	10	36
ANAKARA	10	36
ANTWERP	10	36
BEIRUT	20	79
BELGRADE	21	78
BELLEVILLE	10	36
BIRMINGHAM	6	13
BUDAPEST	7	45
CARACAS	23	73
CASABLANCA	23	73
COBLENZ	10	36
COSTA MESA	23	73
DUBLIN	7	45
EDINBURGH	6	43
FLORENCE	21	70
FRANKFURT	7	45
GENOVA	8	47
HAMBURG	4	39
ISTANBUL	18	64
LAS PALMAS	18	64
LONDON	6	43
MADRID	14	57
MILAN	10	50
MONTREAL	8	46
MOSCOW	4	39
PARIS	11	52
PRAGUE	6	43
ROME	22	72
SALT LAKE CITY	10	36
SEATTLE	10	36
STOCKHOLM	9	48
TOKYO	23	83
VIENNA	22	72
WARSZAWA	10	50
WASHINGTON	18	64
ZURICH	6	43

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My Lai Prosecution Rests After 2 Days and 3 Witnesses

(Continued from Page 1)

testimony of two men and statements they had given to agents of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division in the months of pretrial investigation. The other witness admitted he did not like Sgt. Mitchell.

The defense attorney said he had subpoenaed a total of 48 witnesses, of whom eight are now at Fort Hood. He said he had not decided whether to call all of them to the stand.

Today's prosecution witness was Gregory A. Olson, a college student from Portland, Ore., who was a machine-gunner with the company when it entered My Lai on or about March 16, 1968, on what has been described in the courtroom as a "search and destroy mission."

Mr. Brown, the defense attorney, said he had been informed by the prosecution that it planned to call a total of 12 witnesses. When Col. Robinson ruled that the four men whose testimony has not been released by the House committee could not appear, that left nine witnesses, the attorney said.

Mr. Brown said the nine potential witnesses included seven members of the infantry company and two helicopter pilots. Of the nine, just three members of the infantry company took the stand.

In his cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses, Mr. Brown found inconsistencies between the

testimony of two men and statements they had given to agents of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division in the months of pretrial investigation. The other witness admitted he did not like Sgt. Mitchell.

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GRAVEN IN PLASTER—President Nixon, on the stump in the Middle West, autographs the cast on the arm of a Kansas City policeman injured in a bombing.

Nixon Asks Respect for Police

On Midwest Campaign Swing

By Fred Farris

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Oct. 20.—President Nixon called on Americans today to respect police and the law as he campaigned for Republican candidates in three states. The President urged Tennesseeans to vote for Rep. William Brock, who is seeking to replace Sen. Albert Gore, a Democratic "dove" on Vietnam, who is seeking his fourth term.

In a swipe at Sen. Gore, who had been marked as one of the Nixon administration's prime targets in the congressional election two weeks from now, the President said that Tennessee should be represented in the Senate by one who "knows that the path of weakness is not the road to peace."

This morning, before leaving Kansas City, Mo., where he spent the night after a full day of campaigning, the President changed his schedule so that he could visit with two policemen in a hospital. Both had been seriously hurt a week ago in a dynamite blast at a community house while working on a program to ease racial tensions.

Talk With Officers

He told the two officers, Charles Robinson, 30, and Kenneth Fleming, 38, "This idea of calling police pigs and all the rest, it's just a pretty tough on you?"

Mr. Nixon, who has sounded the anti-race theme often, declared that all Americans of all ages and races should respect the law and respect their local police.

His aim, he said, was to get people to obey the law not because of fear but because they respect it.

Yesterday, Mr. Nixon appeared in three states—Ohio, North Dakota, and Missouri—and drew his biggest applause when he said "we are not going to stand for lawlessness and violence and for those who try to hound down speakers with obscene words."

The President was scheduled to speak later in Asheville, N.C., before going to Fort Wayne, Ind., for a rally tonight. He was scheduled to return to Washington tomorrow.

At Johnson City today, Mr. Nixon made his second appearance in two days at a college campus.

Rockefeller Recalls Lindsay

Seconded Agnew Nomination

By Homer Bigart

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—For a man who eponymized Agnew's nomination to speak of "primordial sin," Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's voice valed yesterday as he commended scornfully on Mayor John Lindsay's endorsement of Arthur Goldberg for governor.

Rejecting as "absurd" the mayor's notion of putting principles over politics in endorsing Mr. Goldberg, Gov. Rockefeller recalled the mayor's role at the 1968 Republican Convention, where Mr. Lindsay made a seconding speech for the vice-presidential nominee, Sen. Spiro Agnew.

He also noted that Mr. Lindsay spent "highly publicized months" on whether an endorsement of Mr. Goldberg would hinder the mayor's political ambitions.

Gov. Rockefeller said the mayor's notion to support Mr. Goldberg, Democratic-Liberal candidate, was "surprise." No, he said, in answer to questions, he didn't feel "able-crossed" or "stabbed in the back" nor was he saying that the mayor was a "hypocrite." Yes, he said, saying that the mayor was "hitting" and he added: "We are ambitious people, but to say a matter of principle."

As this a final break in his recently difficult and strained dealings with Mayor Lindsay? In Chicago, Mr. Agnew said Mr. Lindsay's endorsement of Mr. Goldberg was predictable. He noted the mayor had previously urged Democrats adding that Mr. Lindsay one day switched to the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Lindsay last year was elected as an independent. Mrs. Martha Mitchell, wife of attorney-general, called a UPI reporter to say she was "furious" with Lindsay, using the derogatory mispronunciation of Mr. Lindsay's name used by the late Quill, peppy president of York's Transport Workers

Panther Trial

On Bomb Plot Opens in N.Y.

Bogus Dynamite Used By Undercover Agent

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (WP).—The long-delayed trial of 13 Black Panthers on bombing conspiracy charges opened yesterday with the assertion that undercover police agents faked two bomb attacks on police stations by substituting fake dynamite for the real thing.

Assistant District Attorney Joseph Phillips said in his opening statement that Detective Ralph Smith, while posing as a member of the militant Negro group, found 24 sticks of dynamite behind a refrigerator in the home of one of the defendants in January, 1969.

Mr. Smith spirited the explosives out of the house to bomb squad experts, who then replaced them with simulated dynamite which contained a phosphorescent powder for tracing purposes, the prosecutor told a jury of 11 men and one woman.

The fake dynamite was subsequently used in attacks against police stations in Upper Manhattan and the Bronx, he said.

Some of the bogus dynamite was also mixed with genuine explosives in a simultaneous attack on a school in Queens, Mr. Phillips contended.

Describing the detective's feat as "the most dramatic, exciting and daring undercover work ever accomplished," Mr. Phillips went on to accuse the Panthers of plotting a concerted bomb attack on major New York department stores, railway facilities and the Bronx Botanical Gardens—the attacks to take place around Easter, 1969.

Yesterday's session was orderly, aside from a single interruption by a spectator who applauded when a defense lawyer criticized a ruling by State Supreme Court Justice John M. Murphy.

The spectator, who gave his name as Daniel DeLeon of Brooklyn, apologized, and Judge Murphy dropped contempt charges on condition that he be kept out of the courtroom the rest of the trial.

There was nothing like the noisy disturbances that kept the courtroom in tumult during pre-trial hearings which began last February. Pre-trial motions consumed two and a half months, and jury selection took six weeks. Altogether 212 men and women were questioned as potential jurors. The panel of 12 jurors and four alternates finally selected includes five blacks and one Puerto Rican. One white juror has a beard, and several others wear their hair long.

Bishops Approve Episcopal Women Deacons for U.S.

HOUSTON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—The nation's Episcopal bishops yesterday approved a measure authorizing women deacons, a step that many observers regard as an initial move toward the ordination of women as priests and bishops.

The action must be cleared by the clerical-lay unit of the church's governing body before it is official. The House of Deputies will consider the matter before the 32d general convention of the 35 million-member church which adjourns Thursday.

The resolution in effect abolished the category "deacons." Deacons are not within the ordained ministry of the Episcopal Church. Women deacons theoretically would be able to perform all functions now performed by male deacons. This includes serving holy communion, elements consecrated by a priest, a function not normally permitted deaconesses.

Tentative Accord At N.Y. Post Strike

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI).—A tentative agreement was reached today between the striking New York Newspaper Guild and the New York Post, mediator Theodore Kheel announced.

Mr. Kheel said agreement on all issues in the dispute had been made during the bargaining session, but that terms of the tentative settlement would not be revealed until they have been reported to the membership of the Newspaper Guild unit at the Post.

The strike began two weeks ago today.

Moscow-Hanoi Air Link

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has inaugurated a new Moscow-Hanoi commercial air link with an Aeroflot flight that covered the distance in 16 hours, making four stopovers, the Tass news agency said.

Kent Faculty, Student Groups Ask for Federal Jury Inquiry

KENT, Ohio, Oct. 20 (AP).—The state grand jury placed most of the blame for the disorders on the university administration and radical elements among the student body and faculty. No National Guardsmen were among the 25 persons indicted.

The statement today saying that the National Guard was exonerated "raises questions concerning the relationship between the grand jury conclusions and the prior statement by Ohio Attorney-General Paul Brown that he did not expect indictments of National Guardsmen."

'AU Available Evidence' It called for a federal grand jury investigation "so that all available evidence can be considered, including the reports by the FBI and the President's Commission on Campus Unrest."

In addressing Kent State students last night, "Chicago Screen" attorney William Kunstler called the indictments "Mississippi justice" and urged the students to band together to fight the establishment.

Mr. Kunstler told the off-campus gathering that he intends to coordinate a common defense for as many of the 25 as wish it.

UNESCO's Budget

PARIS, Oct. 20 (UPI).—The general assembly of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) yesterday approved a budget for 1971-72 calling for global expenditure of \$89.8 million. The United States and eight Soviet bloc nations, and obtained in the vote.

Condemned Killer Slain in Chicago After Shooting 2

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP).—Gene R. Lewis, a condemned criminal who twice before staged breaks from the Cook County jail in Chicago, shot and wounded two men yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building before police killed him.

Lewis, 27, was sentenced in February to die for the murder of a guard for a mobile check-cashing service during a 1968 robbery.

His escape attempt occurred shortly after he appeared before Circuit Judge Richard J. Fitzgerald and was granted a continuance on charges of another murder and one escape attempt.

As he was led from the courtroom he seized a pistol from Walter Makowski, a special deputy guarding him. Police were investigating a report that someone smuggled a weapon to Lewis which he used to disarm Mr. Makowski.

Lewis then forced Mr. Makowski into an elevator, using the guard's body as a shield.

Lewis and his hostage subsequently burst through another courtroom where Lewis shot and wounded two lawyers. Police finally confronted Lewis in a hallway. Mr. Makowski dropped to the floor and Lewis was killed in an exchange of gun fire.

Cosmos-373 Is Up

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (AP).—The Soviet Union announced today the launching of another earth satellite, No. 373 in the Cosmos series.

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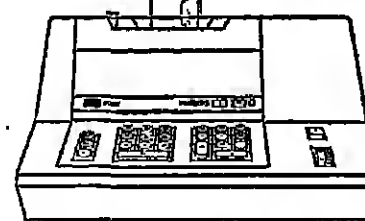
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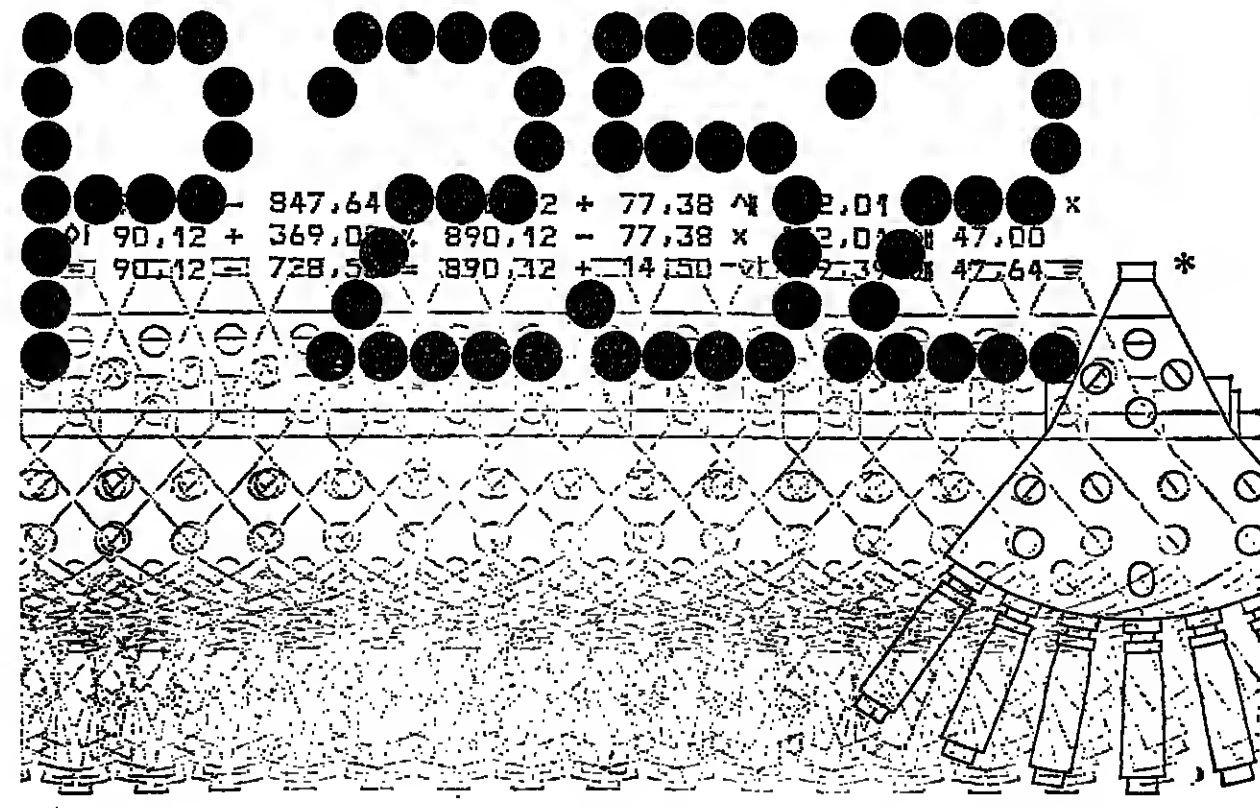
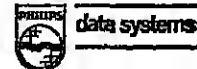
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Obituaries

Lazaro Cardenas, 75, Dies;
Mexican President of 1930s

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20 (AP)—Lazaro Cardenas, who as president of Mexico during the 1930s instituted sweeping economic reforms, died here yesterday at the age of 75.

Although he retired from the presidency in 1940, he was a revered figure, especially among rural Mexicans.

Mr. Cardenas, the 45th president of Mexico, was a leader of Indian ancestry who revolutionized his country's economy during the six years of his term from 1934 to 1940 by expropriating the foreign-owned oil industry and effecting land reform. In later years, he became an unofficial spokesman for the nation's leftists.

He was born the son of peons in the village of Jiquilpan in the state of Michoacan on May 21, 1895. At the age of 11, he was forced to leave school to support his family. Mr. Cardenas became a printer's apprentice and eventually organized a printing cooperative. At 18, he had joined the ranks of the Mexican revolution. He first fought Carranza, then joined him in repulsing the counter-revolution of Huerta.

Tall, silent man whose broad forehead and deep-set eyes revealed the traces of his Tarascan blood, Mr. Cardenas became the governor of Michoacan in 1928.

Then, after serving as president of the National Revolutionary party and in several cabinet posts, he resigned in 1934 to run for the presidency. He traveled on horseback throughout the country to remote villages as well as major towns, addressing himself directly to the laboring and farming masses. He was elected with 80 percent of the votes.

By 1937, Mr. Cardenas had a new Congress behind him and began to press his program of agrarian reforms, nationalization of industries, and a vast expansion of education in rural areas.

He presided over the distribution of more than 45,000,000 acres of land to 1 million farmers. The government took over 13,000 miles of Mexican railroads and increased the number of schools from 7,000 to 19,000.

Took U.S., U.K. Oil Firms

The most dramatic move of the Cardenas administration came on March 13, 1938, when, after months of wrangling among labor organizations and American and British oil companies, the government took control of 17 foreign-owned firms operating in Mexico, representing an investment of \$450,000,000.

The act caused an international uproar. In reprisal, Washington stopped buying silver from Mexico, thus removing American support from Mexican currency. Long negotiations followed and Mexico wound up agreeing to pay compensation for the nationalized properties, but not before additional agricultural land owned by Americans was similarly seized.

Before leaving office, Mr. Cardenas granted asylum to the exiled Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky, despite protests from the Soviet Union and labor leaders in his own country.

In retirement, the former president lived quietly until the late 1950s when, apparently distressed by what he believed was a drift to the right by the Mexican government, he began to speak out for leftist causes.

His early strong support of Fidel Castro earned him rebuffs from the government. In 1955, his acceptance of the Stalin Peace Prize awarded by the Soviet Union caused new controversy. Four years ago, Bertrand Russell named Mr. Cardenas as a judge on his tribunal investigating American "war crimes" in Vietnam.

Patrick Wymark

MELBOURNE, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Actor Patrick Wymark, 44, known



Lazaro Cardenas

to millions of British television viewers as Sir John Wither in the "Planemakers" and "Power Game" series, was found dead in his Melbourne hotel room tonight.

Police said his body was slumped on the bedroom floor and there was a gasp on his forehead. Homicide and drug squad detectives were called in.

A police spokesman said the cause of death had not yet been determined. "But there are no suspicious circumstances at this stage," he added.

Mr. Wymark was in Australia to star in the production of the murder thriller "Slueth."

Ted 'Kid' Lewis

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Ted "Kid" Lewis, world welterweight boxing champion from 1915 to 1919, died today one week short of his 77th birthday. Mr. Lewis was born in London as Solomon Mendeloff.

Mr. Lewis, one of the greatest fighters Britain has ever produced, had been ill for a week and died in an old persons' home in South London. His record included 153 victories, nine draws and he lost 13 fights. He was the only British fighter who went to the United States and won a title from an American. He defeated Jack Britton in Dayton, Ohio, in June, 1917.

Gen. Higuchi
Buried; Saved
20,000 JewsPermitted Refugees
To Enter Manchuria

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Funeral services were held here yesterday for a Japanese general who made it possible for 20,000 stranded and freezing Jews, fleeing Nazi Germany, to cross the Siberian border and enter Manchuria.

The rites were held by the Japan-Israel Society in honor of Lt. Gen. Kiyohiko Higuchi, 52, who died in Tokyo on Oct. 11.

Society officials said that Gen. Higuchi allowed the Jews to enter Manchuria in February, 1938, without getting clearance from his headquarters, in response to an urgent plea from members of a Jewish club in Harbin, Manchuria.

They said that Gen. Higuchi took the prompt arbitrary action because he had reported that 20 of the Jews had frozen to death and that many of the lightly clad Jews were facing certain death from the bitter sub-zero Siberian winter.

Gen. Higuchi, the officials said, also felt that the Jews, who were former Frankfurt residents, were unwanted by both the Soviet Union and Japan because of the two countries' "delicate" relations with Nazi Germany.

They said that Gen. Higuchi was later summoned for an explanation by Gen. Hsiefel Tojo, then chief of staff of Japan's Kwantung Army that controlled Manchuria.

The Jews, who were forced to live in the open in an internment camp in the Siberian border town of Otor, were transported to Manchuria aboard 13 trains arranged by Gen. Higuchi, the officials said.



PILING UP—London's Petticoat Lane with three-week accumulation of garbage.

London Learns to Cope as Garbage Mounts

By Richard Reston

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The best way to live in London these days is to keep your eyes closed and your feet up.

For this capital is now in its fourth week of a garbage strike. And like all great cities, London is learning how fragile the urban complex is when something goes wrong.

The problem is not only the garbage, trash and other assorted rubbish stacked and strewn about the streets and market areas of London. A breakdown in vital municipal services also has affected sewerage treatment, ambulance service, park maintenance, street cleaning, gravedigging and sanitation personnel responsible for public conveniences.

There have been difficulties with school lunch programs, hospital feeding services and traffic congestion caused by the rubbish overflow from sidewalk to street.

The strike has not yet reached crisis proportions. But the longer it goes on, the more officials warn of potentially serious health hazards, of water pollution and of the danger of rubbish burning in populated areas.

While the strike focuses on London, it also covers other cities throughout Britain. The walkouts and slowdowns are by no means total. About 70,000 local manual workers out of 770,000 are involved.

Steady escalation of the selective strike continues to make urban life difficult without bringing Britain's major cities to the point of disaster.

The dispute is over wages for what the British call "dirty-job" workers.

Four unions are asking a weekly wage increase of about 20 percent or \$6.50. The counter offer from local council employers is a 15-percent increase amounting to \$4.62 a week.

Higher Minimum

The employers also propose an increase in the guaranteed minimum wage to \$3.60 a week. They point out, however, that most manual workers already earn considerably more than the suggested new minimum.

Throughout most of the strike, management and labor have refused to talk about their differing positions. These uncompromising attitudes softened in recent days and there is now some evidence of a settlement possibly this week.

If the current negotiations break down, however, this strike is likely to continue for some time, with dramatic consequences for British urban society.

Meanwhile, in London where the greatest problem could arise, special trucking contractors continue to shift garbage away from major points of refuse concentration around markets, hospitals, restaurants and large apartment houses.

Free Plastic Bags

These arrangements are of no help to the private home owner. To meet his needs, officials in the London city boroughs are passing out large plastic bags free of charge. The objective is to keep the garbage and trash covered and sealed in hopes of minimizing the dangers of rats and disease.

The distribution of bags takes place at local libraries, district halls, clinics and other municipal centers. The British, with their traditional good sense, have been remarkably disciplined about the whole dirty business.

Saturday mornings in London are now something of a family outing. Families with cars load them with garbage and trash and head for the nearest makeshift depot. Those who have no transportation are helped by their neighbors.

"We are coping" is the general attitude of Londoners. But the strains are beginning to show. An official in one of the city's northeast districts put it this way: "The bags are a fine idea but last weekend we only had 200 left for more than 200,000 people. Also, we've got food markets in this area and already sanitation authorities have proclaimed health hazards in 18 separate cases."

The problem is immense. The Greater London Council, for example, runs most of the city's main refuse-receiving depots. In an average year, these centers take in more than 2.75 million tons of garbage and trash and that is only part of the London total.

A potentially more serious problem exists in London's sewage pumping and treatment network. Council officials explain that the city moves 570 million gallons of sewage a day through 16 pumping stations. The flow finishes at 13 treatment plants.

One Greater London Council spokesman warned: "If the strike lasts only one pumping station and if heavy storm water is in the system, sewage will back up and flood into streets, basements and low-lying areas within 15 minutes."

Management, administrative and clerical personnel have taken over most of the manual jobs at pumping and treatment stations.

Thus far, they have managed to hold the situation in check. Despite their efforts, however, millions of gallons of partially or wholly untreated sewage have flown into the River Thames since the beginning of the strike.

Fish Loss Reported

Some conservation officials already claim "gross pollution" of certain parts of the Thames. One spokesman said that 10,000 to 20,000 fish had been destroyed in a 15-mile stretch of the river and a tributary.

He said that, if the strike continued, the Thames would become "rotten and fishless."

As if the implications of this strike were not bad enough, London is now also faced with the additional prospect of a return to some of the fog and smog that plagued the city a decade or more ago. A recent official pronouncement warned that regulations for London's smokeless zones might have to be lifted for the next two winters. It was said that the problem is a serious shortage of smokeless fuels.

If this comes to pass, then the city's long and aggressive struggle against air pollution is likely to suffer a serious reverse.

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If this comes to pass, then the city's long and aggressive struggle against air pollution is likely to suffer a serious reverse.

Turkey Puts Off
Taking Stand on
Soviet Hijackers

ANKARA, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Turkish Justice Ministry said here that no further action may be taken for a week or more on the two hijackers who forced a Soviet airliner to fly to Turkey, killed the plane's stewardess and wounded other crew members.

A spokesman said the ministry had not received the Russian request for the return of the two men, Lithuanians Krastavskas and Jevro and his son, Algirdas. He said he expected the request to be sent to his ministry by the Foreign Ministry soon.

The matter will then be sent back to a judge in Trabzon on the Turkish Black Sea coast, where the hijacked plane landed. The judge will be asked to decide whether the crime was of a political nature.

The judge who will rule on the case has already approved a lower court decision Saturday to free the two hijackers pending disposition of their case.

The lower court justified this ruling saying that in its opinion the crime was political.

The higher judges' approval of this decision indicates he will rule that the crime was political. In this case, under Turkish law the men would not be returned to Russia.

Midair Collision Kills 5

MELBOURNE, Oct. 20 (AP)—Five persons died yesterday when a Bell-47 helicopter sheared a wing off a twin-engine Beechcraft D-50 over Moorabbin, a suburb of Melbourne. Wreckage flattered onto houses after the collision. Killed were the three occupants of the helicopter, chartered to inspect power lines for the State Electricity Commission, and the pilot and a woman passenger in the Beechcraft. The aircraft crashed about 500 yards apart in Moorabbin.

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Spain Opens
Debate Over
Labor ReformDraft Law Liberalizes
Unions Goes to Cortes

MADRID, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—The Spanish Cortes (Parliament) tonight began to debate a controversial draft law aimed at reforging the government-controlled labor unions and making them more independent and representative.

The proposals to liberalize unions, which are controlled by the cabinet minister and group work and employers in the same organization, have been four years in the making.

Both the Geneva-based International Labor Organization and Spain's Roman Catholic Church have called for more democratic and independent labor unions.

The draft law accepts the ILO recommendations for autonomy and separate unions of workers, employers, even though they remain under the aegis of the same official union, and it guarantees freedom of expression and meeting.

Balks at Recommendation

But it does not go along with the ILO recommendation that all posts of authority in the union movement, including the highest, should be filled by election.

A wide range of union posts will be filled by election, but a cabinet minister will still preside over the union's central policy-making bodies and retain considerable power.

The cabinet minister will be able to appoint or dismiss some union officials, and to dissolve union branches which are considered to go against the constitutional principles of the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Spoken for the union movement UGT have already issued a statement here rejecting the draft saying it introduces softer laws and terms but "closes the door to free and democratic unions for workers."

More Flexible Plan

However, government supporters say the parliamentary steering committee, after sifting thousands of amendments, has produced much more flexible and if plan than the original presented to it by the government a year ago.

This original draft, published shortly before a cabinet reshuffle last October, called for a cabinet minister as national president of the unions with sweeping powers to direct and coordinate them.

The revised draft gives a far less role to the cabinet minister. He will be "minister syndicate (labor union) and charged to act as a bridge between the government and the unions."

The Cortes debates are expected to last two months and to produce amendments, from which right-wingers, who would retain the labor unions as they are.

Nerve-Gas Ship
Reported Intact

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—Navy investigations indicate that 60 tons of deadly nerve gas dumped off Grand Bahama Island in August have caused no damage to sea-floor life, CBS television reported today.

Defense Department spokesman refused comment on the CBS report. But he said a Navy ship returned from the area today with water and core samples and report on its findings was expected soon.

The gas was in 12,540 rocks encased in more than 400 steel and concrete coffins on board World War II Liberty ship *SS 300* miles off Florida. CBS said the Navy found the ship, the *Baron Russell Briggs*, was intact and had not broken up impact as conservationists feared and there had been no leakage.

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مكتبة من الكتب

Own Losses Listed as Light

Allied Forces Count 129 Reds Slain in Fights Near Da Nang

SAIGON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Allied forces today claimed killing 129 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers in a series of clashes south of Da Nang, while suffering only light casualties.

Several of the fights were part of a newly launched campaign by South Vietnamese militiamen in Quang Tin Province, south of Da Nang, which military sources said may help speed the withdrawal of American troops.

In the only other major development reported throughout Indochina, Cambodian forces drove

Muskie Sees War No Longer a Key Political Issue

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 20 (UPI)—The war in Vietnam is no longer one of the key issues in American politics, says Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, the Democratic front-runner for the 1972 presidential nomination.

"It's not a visible issue, although it's still a latent one. It may color the way people vote, but people are tired of the war. They're deeply concerned, perhaps, about when it will end and how long it will last, but they're not talking about it," he said at a news conference here yesterday.

Sen. Muskie was in Connecticut to campaign on behalf of the Democratic ticket, including the Rev. Joseph D. Duffey, a Democratic Senate candidate, who entered the race as an avowed peace advocate.

Stewardess Strike Cuts TWA Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Trans World Airlines cancelled all of its nearly 450 domestic flights today and announced sharp curtailment of overseas operations as 5,400 stewardesses and stewards went on strike.

A TWA spokesman said the airline would try to operate about 10 international round-trip flights daily, about half the regular rate. Supervisory personnel were being used for the overseas flights and even those were being shortened to stop at gateway cities such as London, Rome, Paris, Frankfurt, Lisbon and Hong Kong.

A spokesman for the union representing striking stewardesses and stewards said, "The strike is solid and we expect other unions to honor our picket lines. I don't know of any cases where they are not."

The walkout began at midnight after negotiators from the airline and the transportation workers union failed to agree on a new contract in talks at National Mediation Board headquarters.

Negotiations resumed this afternoon, but there was no indication what disputes, other than wages, remained unresolved. After the Monday night session, federal mediator Francis A. O'Neill Jr. said the union and TWA "had succeeded in resolving a great majority of the issues."

A union spokesman, however, said the airline negotiators had "retreated and are offering less than what they were a month ago."

Kaunda, 'Furious' at Missing Nixon, Calls Off Rogers Talk

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 20 (UPI)—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia called off a meeting arranged with Secretary of State William Rogers today and prepared to leave for Paris with members of his Organization of African Unity mission.

The Zambian leader had earlier reported "furious" when President Nixon called off at the last minute an appointment made some time ago to receive the Zambian leader and OAU mission members. U.S. sources sought today to explain away the whole incident as a scheduling problem in which Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kaunda found themselves hopelessly entangled. Mr. Rogers tried to soothe the Zambian representatives' injured feelings.

The sources' explanation did not appear to satisfy a number of African delegates and there was persistent talk of a boycott of the White House dinner Mr. Nixon is giving on Saturday for distinguished visitors to the UN's 25th anniversary commemoration.

According to the African version of the affair, Mr. Nixon agreed to receive Mr. Kaunda and representatives of Algeria, Cameroon, Guyana and Mali at the White House today to hear the OAU's views on southern African problems and breaches of the arms embargo against South Africa. Mr. Kaunda said that at the 11th minute, Mr. Nixon proposed

back two North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers only nine miles north of Phnom Penh. Cambodian naval guards could be heard in the capital.

South of Da Nang, along South Vietnam's central coast, the U.S. Air Force reported that planes equipped with flares and spotlights established a small South Korean patrol to hold a Viet Cong force immobilized through the night Sunday. At daylight yesterday, 57 Viet Cong troops were captured, the Air Force said.

The field reports said three South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 13 wounded.

The U.S. Command said there were no American casualties in two fights U.S. troops were involved in that netted 37 Communists dead, most of them killed by helicopter gunships and artillery.

Headquarters said, however, four Americans were killed and 21 wounded in other scattered clashes and booby-trap and mine incidents during the past 24 hours.

Tate Trial Hears Manson Was Spurred

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 20 (UPI)—Terry Melcher, the son of actress Doris Day, went twice to the Spanish ranch and listened to Charles Manson's songs but decided they were not worth recording, a state witness testified yesterday at the Tate-La Bianca murder trial.

Gregg Jakobson, a business associate of Mr. Melcher, a record producer, told the jury he had recommended Manson to the son of the actress but Mr. Melcher had not agreed with his judgment.

Under cross examination by Irving Kanarek, Manson's attorney, Mr. Jakobson denied he had misled Manson regarding his musical ability.

"Didn't you try to lead Mr. Manson on so that you could attain sexual favors from some of the girls at the ranch?" Mr. Kanarek asked.

Mr. Jakobson said this was not true.

Manson is on trial with three women followers charged with murdering actress Sharon Tate and six others last year.

Mr. Melcher at one time lived in the mansion where Miss Tate was killed.

The trial, approaching its fifth month, was delayed yesterday because one of the defense attorneys failed to answer a traffic citation.

The attorney, Ronald Hughes, was arrested at his home Sunday for having ignored a ticket for operating his car with defective brakes.

He declined to put up \$62 bail, spent the night in jail, and was fined \$25 in municipal traffic court with the sentence suspended, but Mr. Hughes, who represents one of the women, was late to court.

Mr. Melcher had been expected to testify yesterday but the prosecution said he was in Boston and would not appear until later in the week.

Britain to Try On Rhodesia Again

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 20 (Reuters)—Britain today said that it intended a new initiative to find whether a basis for negotiations to settle the Rhodesian independence dispute exists.

Michael Hamilton, British delegate speaking in the UN Committee on Colonialism, said: "Before long my government intends a direct approach. We intend a new initiative to find out whether a basis for negotiation does, or does not, exist. The time is long past when the niceties of which party should make the move should determine our actions."

He stressed that "our goal is a just solution acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole."

in advance the appointment by 24 hours.

However, the Zambian leader was already committed to address the UN and present there an OAU summit conference declaration and a declaration of the non-aligned states at Lusaka.

Several people who attended a private meeting of the African and Asian delegations to the UN said Mr. Kaunda complained there that Mr. Nixon did not want to see "our ugly faces." Last night he was said to have remarked privately that he did not want the phrase to be taken too seriously.

Official American sources said that it was not correct that the White House made a commitment to receive Mr. Kaunda and the OAU delegates today, though the date was one of those discussed.

When word of Mr. Kaunda's remark was passed to Mr. Rogers, visiting American officials tried to mollify the Zambian leader and arranged a meeting between him and the secretary of state for today, informed sources said.

They said that early today Zambian officials said Mr. Kaunda would be unable to receive Mr. Rogers at the appointed time 8:45 a.m.

No new appointment was possible because of Mr. Kaunda's plans to leave New York later today to continue the OAU mission in Europe, it was stated.



PARIS PRECAUTIONS—Armed riot police men check the handbags of two young women going toward the Palace of Justice, where Maoist Alain Geismar is on trial.

Demonstrators Dispersed

Geismar Trial Opens in Paris, 5,000 Police Seal Off Courts

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 20—Police reinforcements guarded the judges to the Palais de la Cité today as the government put into effect its "Secret Plan to Maintain Order" for the trial of Maoist leader Alain Geismar.

The leftists had promised violence at the opening of the trial of Mr. Geismar—one of the co-leaders of the 1968 student revolt. But an estimated 5,000 policemen kept it down to a few scattered Molotov cocktails, 100 arrests and one policeman hit with a flying cobblestone.

Inside, Mr. Geismar, 31, who has been in pre-trial detention for nearly four months, went on trial for inciting his followers to "violence against the police." He faces another trial before the State Security Court—re-established in the early 1960s to deal with crimes connected with Algeria—on charges of recruiting the Proletarian Left Movement after the police ordered it banned.

The helmeted police guarded the island on which the Palais de Justice is located armed with grenades, launchers. Under the secret plan, which was identified by a French news agency—helicopters, fire trucks, radio cars and motorcycle police stood by. Policemen's days off were canceled during the expected three days of the trial. The island's subway station also was closed.

Symbol for Left

Mr. Geismar's case has become something of a symbol for the left as it is the most notorious to come up since the passage of the anti-violence laws last spring. Under the laws, a person is responsible not only for the violence in which he is personally involved but also for inciting others to violence.

Philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, who became involved when he took charge of the banned leftist sheet the People's Cause, was in court today and is expected to testify.

Mr. Geismar, who as head of a teachers' union became part of the ranks of leaders of the May, 1968, revolt—with Dany (The Red) Cohn-Bendit and Jacques Sauvageot—is charged specifically with inciting an audience to violence at a May 25 meeting just after the sentencing to a year in jail of two young editors of the People's Cause.

He specifically is charged with urging his audience to "grab the power from the bourgeoisie by armed insurrection."

General Attack

The defendant held the floor for more than an hour today with his opening statement. He attacked the "dictatorship" of everything—the government, the laws, the police, the universities, and in the streets, army and factories.

Turning to his judges, he said that he wanted to warn the bourgeoisie. "Look at the blacks emptying your garbage cans," he cried, "because soon they will be emptying their guns in your guts."

He was referring to African workers in France, many of whom are employed by the Sanitation Department.

No More Private

Railway Cars for 279 Maharajas

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (AP).

India's 279 former maharajas learned today that they will have to rub shoulders with commoners on the nation's crowded railways from now on.

The Railway Board said that, as a result of the abolition of the princely order last month, the ex-maharajas will no longer be entitled to travel in the fancy white private saloon cars that used to be the center of attention at railway stations around the country.

The maharajas used to live in the white cars with royal insignia whenever they toured. Many were as luxurious as the princes' palaces. Armed guards insured that no uninvited commoner entered them.

British Again Back Concorde, May Rejoin Airbus Project

By Don Cook

PARIS, Oct. 20—France and Britain agreed today to further investment to pay for the soaring costs of the supersonic Concorde transport. At the same time the British decided to take another look at participation in the building of a European Airbus.

These steps were announced after a Paris meeting between John Davies, British minister for trade and industry, and French Transport Minister Raymond Mondon. Details on the next slice for the development of the Concorde will be worked out at a meeting in London in mid-December. But today's discussion ensures that the Concorde will go forward, for the time being at least, despite doubts, if not dismay, at the plane's costs and dubious economic future.

On the Airbus project, the British will hold a second meeting later this week with builders from France, West Germany and Holland to decide whether to re-enter the project from which the Labor government withdrew nearly two years ago.

The Airbus, on which preliminary work is virtually completed and which is scheduled to be test-flown at the end of 1972, will be Europe's competitor in world markets against the American high-capacity medium-range aircraft which are already flying.

Even though the Labor government withdrew from the Airbus, the British Hawker-Siddeley company stayed with it and is presently making wings at its Chester, England, factory for assembly at the French Sud-Aviation plant in Toulouse.

The other three participants are now endeavoring to persuade the Conservative government to rejoin as a full participant in exchange for a guarantee of a sizeable engine contract for Rolls-Royce.

If the British decide to rejoin the Airbus, however, they could not do so only by asking government support on a purely British Airbus project, the BAC-311, underway at the British Aircraft Corp. The argument which the Europeans are pressing on

the British is that the world market simply will not support two European competitors in the field against America.

Meanwhile the estimate of Concorde's eventual cost has soared from \$280 million when the Anglo-French development agreement was signed in March, 1962, to an astronomical \$1.750 billion now, with more to come.

Los Angeles Times

Saga of Well-Molded Woman: Her Curves Settled Her Hash

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, Oct. 20—Israelis wagged their heads today in baffled wonderment about the story of a young Danish woman who, if the reports are correct, is one of the most persistent drug smugglers alive.

Here, as the Israeli and Danish press, airport authorities and police told it, is the saga of the 23-year-old attractive woman identified as Ann Greta Millberg.

Carrying her hand luggage, she limped painfully yesterday into the departure hall at Lydda Airport outside Tel Aviv and joined a line of passengers awaiting search before boarding an SAS plane for Copenhagen.

"Sprained My Back"

Noticing her tortured walk and grimaces of agony, the other passengers stepped back to permit her to enter first the booth in which outgoing air travelers undergo a body search for weapons.

A sympathetic young Israeli policeman in the booth asked solicitously why she was limping so heavily.

"Sprained my back," the bobbling young lady replied, her face crumpling in pain as she put her hand luggage on the floor. Touched by the young woman's discomfort, the policeman waved her on, not bothering to search her, saying "Good health."

Whereupon the young woman bent down picked up her hand luggage, straightened up, and left the booth.

But her departure was too little. The policeman, suspicious, called her back. Limping again, she returned to the booth.

"May I please see your injury?" the policeman asked.

"Impossible, I'm afraid," the young woman replied. "It is covered with a plaster cast."

"Then may I see the cast?" the policeman persisted.

Lines Were Eaten

After a brief argument, the young woman finally hoisted her blouse. She was wearing a plaster cast, but it did not seem to conform with the lines of the young woman's body.

The cast was removed. Beneath it, the policeman found eight pounds of hashish packed around the young woman's waist and six pounds packed around her hips.

The policeman told the young woman she was under arrest, could not depart for Copenhagen and would have to stand trial in Israel.

The young woman burst into tears, protesting that she had to leave for the Danish capital because her three-year-old son was waiting at the airport there for her.

Worth: Famous Name applied to exclusive Paris perfumes. Masc. "Monsieur Worth" Fem. "Je Reviens". To be used on very special occasions to express with delicacy that definite feeling for someone. My gift to you: "Monsieur Worth" and mine to you: "Je Reviens".

Lines Were Eaten



A Fateful Hour for Canada—and the U.S.

The murder of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte confirms not only the despicable character of his killers, the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), but also the necessity of the extraordinary steps Canada has taken to pursue them. Even before Mr. Laporte's bloody and bound body was discovered on Sunday, Prime Minister Trudeau had suspended civil liberties and committed his government to a relentless police-army campaign against the FLQ's "insurrection." Parliamentary and public support for his unprecedented decision had been assured; it will be more widely and deeply forthcoming now. For there appears to be nearly universal agreement that the FLQ poses a head-on challenge to the integrity of the Canadian government and to Canadian democracy alike, and that the two must be defended with all the resources that the free people of Canada can muster. This feeling is all the stronger for Prime Minister Trudeau's own unquestioned devotion to Canada's libertarian traditions, and for the evident fact that Quebec separatism in its non-violent form was already being treated politically, legally and culturally within the system. Indeed one wonders whether the FLQ's desperation did not arise from a perception that the system was working too well: Nothing is so dangerous as a fanatic who believes his cause is being peacefully resolved.

The question of the moment is, of course, whether the government with its new emergency powers will be able to catch the murderers and their accomplices, who still hold a second hostage, British diplomat James Cross. At this point, one can only reply that if the government fails, more than its own prestige, and more than the life of Mr. Cross, may be lost. For it is the terrorists' purpose, as Mr. Trudeau well understands, to provoke the government into repressive measures that will enrage or alarm its ordinary citizens. This is why, by the way, we would be extremely surprised if the kidnappers took up Mr. Trudeau's offer to release Mr. Cross in return for safe con-

duct to Cuba for themselves and five of their jailed mates whose prison sentences are nearly expired. To accept amnesty would be to relieve the government of by far the greater part of the pressure whose application was the point of the FLQ exercise in the first place. In this regard, we wonder if Mr. Laporte's murder was committed out of the FLQ's panic at being pursued by the police, or out of a decision to tighten up its credibility, which had sagged during its week of unsuccessful negotiations with the government.

Americans can scarcely look across the border at Canada's travails—and at our own ferocity—without asking themselves whether a similar dilemma, growing out of similar acts of terrorism, might come to pass here. At the very least, one conclusion is immediately clear: So important are atmosphere and example in nourishing the minds of those who commit such acts that the United States has a large stake in how Canada emerges from its current agony. Whatever may be the possibility of political kidnappings in this country, unquestionably it would be a larger threat if Canada had caved in to the FLQ. For that much, we have much to be grateful for in Canada's example. However, if Canada loses its struggle against the FLQ by ultimate capitulation to the terrorists or by a demonstrated inability to deal with them effectively, then a major defeat will have been sustained by democratic forces, and not just in Canada alone.

It is a measure of our times, and a frightening one, that Americans find themselves burdened with such questions as how to prevent political kidnapping and whether to suspend the rule of law in a given emergency. Perhaps any answers offered in the vacuum of anticipation, before the event is real, are bound to be misleading. Yet the Canadian experience, if it proves anything at all so far, underlines the absolute need for a democratic government to act in defense of itself.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Hanoi's 'Nyet'

Hanoi's formal rejection of President Nixon's peace initiative is a cause for disappointment, not despair. Ambassador Bruce's refusal to take no for an answer was the proper response. Both sides have now publicly belittled the other's new public proposals. But both have also upgraded their negotiating teams; they give evidence of having more important aims than simply taking advantage of propaganda opportunities in Paris. Intensive probing in private is now in order to discover whether progress toward a settlement can be made.

A beginning of such probing can be seen in the initial responses of each side to the other's proposals. While Mr. Nixon's five-point plan was a gem of clarity by comparison with the opaque nuances in the Viet Cong's latest eight-point scheme, both documents conceal far more than they reveal about the kind of deal either side would entertain to end the war. To reject such a document as containing nothing new is, in effect, to ask the other side to explain more clearly what concessions it is really offering as against previous positions.

Heretofore, neither side was willing to propose or discuss a cease-fire, although a halt to the killing is an essential element in any settlement. Now, both sides have formally proposed to negotiate the "modalities" of a truce. Hanoi's representatives pretend that Mr. Nixon has proposed an immediate cease-fire, followed by negotiation of a political settlement and arrangements for American withdrawal. They insist that these two "fundamental" issues must be settled in principle before there can be a cease-fire.

But, as Ambassador Bruce undoubtedly will make clear, Mr. Nixon did not propose an immediate de facto cease-fire. He seeks a negotiation on the military, political, economic and territorial arrangements that must be agreed between the two sides before a standstill cease-fire can come into effect. If the Communists insist on negotiating the two "fundamental" issues of a political settlement and American withdrawal before hostilities stop, they will find the United

States agreeable. But they cannot expect American agreement to their political and military proposals in advance of a negotiation. If they do, it will be evident to all the world that their objective, as Hanoi has just restated publicly, is "complete victory" not a compromise settlement.

Many other points need probing. The Viet Cong proposal asks American withdrawal in nine months. But just last December the Viet Cong proposed American withdrawal in six months. The withdrawal date is clearly negotiable, as are the truce conditions the Communists propose to govern the withdrawal period.

President Nixon has offered immediately to fix a timetable for American withdrawal—authoritatively stated by White House press briefers as 12 months—to take effect after a negotiated settlement is agreed. Negotiations in private could well open on this issue, which would include the conditions of a standstill cease-fire. An exchange of maps showing the areas each side claims to control would be a useful starting point even if, as is probable, both sides claim the bulk of the country.

If the two sides want to negotiate, they will have no difficulty finding points of conjunction in the two peace plans on which to start. The American desire for serious negotiations can no longer be challenged. But the attitudes of Hanoi and Saigon are less certain. Hanoi, in particular, has yet to show readiness to negotiate at all. With American withdrawal under way, North Vietnam may prefer to bide its time, resume all-out war at a more propitious moment and strive for total victory, delusive as that course is for either side.

For the United States, the moment now is one for persistence in seeking private talks, plus flexibility and patience. The ground has been laid for a wide-ranging negotiation in which no proposal of either side would be denied thorough examination. Difficult American decisions will have to be made if such talks begin. But, for the moment, the next move is up to Hanoi.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain and the Africans

The truth is that the Tory government rushed in with their South African arms proposals too impetuously after the election. Without enough forethought. Without weighing up the consequences. It is not too late, even now, for Mr. Heath to think again.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

The Papal Tour

Surely, disputes over such matters as where the Pope will sleep and how long he will stay in [the Philippine presidential palace] are petty and trivial in the light of the spirit that has moved Pope Paul to travel over oceans and continents and join the people of various nations.

—From the Manila Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 21, 1895

WASHINGTON, D.C.—It is believed here that Venezuela will decline to pay the indemnity demanded by England, or accept Lord Salisbury's basis of settlement in the boundary dispute. The question may arise whether the United States will consider the demand for an indemnity an invasion of the Monroe Doctrine. The Tribune editorial says: "Great Britain has no more title to the disputed territory in Venezuela than to Manhattan Island."

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 21, 1920

PARIS.—The expedition which is going from the United States into Central Asia to establish the origins of man would indeed be mistaken if it were to start out with the fixed purpose of proving Darwin's idea that man is "descended" from the ape. The persistence with which some people cling to this far-fetched dogma results only from half-education or from intellectual laziness.



Defection

The Prince of the Island

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO.—When Anwar Sadat, as a young officer, was imprisoned for conspiring against the British and the corrupt King Farouk he wrote a political novel discussing the relative values of revolution and evolutionary reform. His book was called "The Prince of the Island" and was never published.

Now that he is president of the United Arab Republic, Sadat is faced practically by the problems he once theoretically analyzed. The Egyptian revolution, whose core of initiators Sadat joined in 1952, has been in power 18 years. But the reform it advocates is incomplete and even the president admits that while the government considers itself "Socialist" this credo has yet to be realized.

Among Egyptians Sadat is relatively unfamiliar and the big question is how he will fill Nasser's shoes. He has no pretension to charisma and seemed interested when a friend likened his position to that of Harry Truman when he was projected into the vacancy left with the death of the more glamorous Franklin D. Roosevelt.

His father was a civilian in the army medical corps at a Nile Delta village called Mit Abu El-Kom. He himself always hoped to become an officer and finally graduated from military academy in 1938. The following year he met Nasser and joined the conspiracy which finally overthrew the regime in 1952.

Years in Captivity
He suffered for his views, spending four years in a concentration camp and two in prison between 1942 and 1948. He used this period to study German and improve his education by reading. As a young lieutenant he had already become acquainted with the writings of the American Lloyd Douglas, he remains his favorite author.

"This man was first a doctor, then a priest," he explains. "He only started to write after the age of 40 but he has tremendous power; he gives faith and confidence. He influenced me greatly, especially in solitary confinement. When I was in the United States four years ago I bought a complete second-hand collection of his works."

but often scrawls in his own hand "because I like to be careful in expressing myself. I still hope that someday, when I retire, I can try to write."

When that retirement comes he wants it to be in the country, by his native village. "I like nature in all its phases," he says. "I still take long walks. I used to swim and play tennis but since the 1957 war I have had to live with the crisis 24 hours a day."

At 51 he retains a lean figure by eating lightly, mostly boiled or grilled food. He says the doctors have pronounced his health good and now discount an earlier belief that he suffered a heart attack ten years ago.

The president, who has been married twice, has seven children

ranging from 29 down to 9—six girls and a boy. His second wife is half-English, a language he speaks with considerable ease.

Sadat says his favorite pastime nowadays is reading. He recently read Churchill's wartime memoirs and books on the U.S. Pacific campaign, including accounts of the Guadalcanal and Tarawa battles. His ambition is to retire to his village eventually, write, travel and "lead my own life." Then he would like to pick up the thread unraveled years ago in "The Prince of the Island." But, he adds, "this is impossible to contemplate now. First we must win the battle to regain our territory." And he concedes, although the revolution of which he dreamed is now a fact, his reforms remain incomplete.

Beyond the Call of Duty

By David S. Broder

DETROIT.—For a President who has sometimes been accused of seeking to protect his own political prestige by maintaining a "low profile" in the major public controversies of his administration, Richard M. Nixon in this campaign season is showing a good deal more courage than caution.

He has put the portable presidential seal aboard Air Force One and projected himself into the midst of the fray to an extent that no President has done in a mid-term election for 32 years or more.

The rewards for his daring can be considerable, but on the face of it, the risks of damage look a good deal greater, even if he disdains the stones and epithets hurled at him by mindless demonstrators on his first day on the road.

There are at least five reasons why Mr. Nixon might have found it prudent to minimize his role in this off-year election, as most of his predecessors did.

First, the odds are heavier than normal against his successful intervention. Presidents in most mid-term elections are asking the voters only to continue their party's congressional majorities. Mr. Nixon is asking for something much rarer: a strengthening of the incumbent's party in the off-year.

Second, the circumstances in the country and the world are hardly propitious for a Republican victory. Except for Vietnam—where Mr.

Nixon can point with pride to the accomplishments of his administration—his major efforts are currently in disarray: inflation is unchecked at the consumer level, and unemployment is high; a Midwest settlement is not yet in sight and the Russians have chilled hopes for a fruitful "era of negotiation" acts of violence still dominate the headlines.

Third, by lengthening his campaign itinerary he necessarily associates himself with more high-risk situations. Mr. Nixon is in no way responsible for the mess Republicans have created for themselves in states like Ohio and Florida, but by campaigning there, he risks tarring himself in the local muck.

Fourth, the more partisan he becomes, the more he risks antagonizing the Democrats, who will probably control Congress during the final two years of his term. Mr. Nixon is not going into the Senate races against the powerful Democratic incumbents in states like Maine, Massachusetts, Montana and Washington, but he is not confining himself to the sure-win contests either. And a man who has beaten a candidate for whom Mr. Nixon has campaigned is not likely to think he owes the President any favors.

Finally, Mr. Nixon risks the possibility that his intervention may be counter-productive. Many Republicans have been quite content with the prevailing public apathy, figuring that in light of turnout well-financed Republican organizations would produce markedly higher proportions of their potential vote than would the wobbly Democratic machines. To the extent that a presidential visit generates interest in the campaign among all voters, Democratic and Republican, it may work against this strategy.

Motives Assessed

Why, then, the heavy presidential campaigning? I would guess there are three reasons.

First, in some states—like Vermont, New Jersey, Illinois and California—where the Republican Senate candidate is notably weaker than the basic Republican sentiment in the state, Mr. Nixon can undoubtedly give his candidacy a boost.

Second, every candidate for whom he campaigns is in his debt, and should any large number of them beat the odds and come to Washington, they should be among his most loyal legislative supporters.

Third and most important, Mr. Nixon understands—as many pre-

De Gaulle Astounds the French Olympus Revisited

By James Goldborough

PARIS.—Gen. de Gaulle's new volume of memoirs is apparently a smashing literary success, but it is far from a critical one. The critics were waiting for some behind-the-scenes revelations, but they got none of that. Like the war memoirs, it is simply De Gaulle's version of things. There is one difference, however: After 11 years of De Gaulle we know what Gaulism is. It is more tiresome this time to read of Perfidious Albion and so on.

Brevé accepting the volume for what it is, an apology for old man, French commentators have not been kind to the "Memoirs of Hope." Add to this the silence of the Gaullists themselves, who apparently believe, as the wily Roger Frey put it: "In the face of such memoirs silence alone is worthy." Perhaps discretion is a better word.

Gaullists are generally discreet on the subject of the general. He was not a man to brook disagreement. In a new book entitled "The De Gaulle-Pompidou Duel," the author, Philippe Alexander, tells how, prior to taking a final decision on the fatal referendum last year, De Gaulle began searching for a minister to talk him out of it; no one dared. They did him no service.

A Gaullist Paradox
Yet surely they had heard of De Gaulle's remark: "Like those who stand up to me but cannot put up with them."

In the absence of a defense then, we must listen to the prosecution. There is instant disagreement with his version of the plotting that returned him to power. De Gaulle: "I was not mixed up in it in any way. [The participants] acted without me and without consulting me."

Several of the participants deny this, among them Jacques Soustelle, who was one of the chief Gaullist plotters, and Gen. Raoul Salan. Both men later broke with De Gaulle over Algeria. Two men who could amplify on the general role, if any, are Michel Debré and Jacques Chaban Delmas, two more of the principal plotters, but it is unlikely that either of them will contradict De Gaulle for some time.

Throughout the book there is an abrupt dismissal of major events as unworthy of detailed comment. The general is clearly writing with an eye to history's judgment. In his writing—he once said he would stand to account only for words he had written—he must dissociate himself from such stuff as coups and plots. In conversation he was not so fastidious: "The coup d'état doesn't scare me," he said. "I'm a soldier, I know what a coup is."

And in 1957 to C. L. Sulzberger: "Why not? I have already staged two coups d'état in my life." Even for those commentators who believe that he was not involved in the plotting this book is disappointing. "It is," wrote Pierre Vianson-Ponté in *Le Monde*, "far removed from reality. Or as colleague André Fontan put it: 'It is history in history.'"

Again Vianson-Ponté: "By far the only thing that De Gaulle will serve only to transcend as transfigure the reign, and in over more to the old sorcerer's heroic views and dreams of greatness, success and glory than to reality such as it was lived: Frenchmen during 11 years, with satisfactions, to be sure, but with fears and disappointment. It is a true criticism, for it shows at once a weakness of the man, De Gaulle, and therefore the weakness of his work, and at the same time the weakness of the French people had for him and for his dreams, however much they may have disagreed with them. I was exactly that—an old sorcerer and using television as his crystal ball he conjured himself up as a messiah and rallied the people behind him. He gave France more than it carried—clearly, a sleight-of-hand—and even the opposition found it hard to object to that."

Some things in the memoir amaze. He writes that there was no "reserved domain," though it was well known he brooked no interference with foreign policy. J. Tournoux reported not long ago the scene in 1959 when then Finance Minister Antoine Pinay objected to Gaullist European policy at a cabinet meeting: "Monsieur le Ministre des Finances is interested in problems of foreign policy!" asked De Gaulle. "Out," responded Pinay justly. Two months later Pinay was out of the government.

Israel's Role
Following the surprise publication this month the charges of distortion began. Former Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion said he said that Israel wanted to expand its frontiers. Paul-Eugène Spak, the former Belgian ambassador to De Gaulle's account of 19 Common Market affairs "is erroneous." The French opposition was heard from.

More disinterested observers were also harsh despite paying homage to De Gaulle's magnificent writing style. His accounts of meetings with world figures offer nothing new and are images of the man instructing the pupil. Khrushchev is a comic figure, Macmillan is weakling, Kennedy is full of brilliant potential but a had pup.

De Gaulle's harsh is strong, allies good and loyal, his enemies bad and wrong. The most faithful lie Malraux, Debré and Couve-Murville, and beyond reproach: Others, perhaps more independent men, are dismissed in a few words. Pompidou is forgotten, Pinay is so. Yet Adenauer, in his memoirs recalled that Pinay once told him that he, Pinay, had served France precisely because he stood up to De Gaulle. Pinay was a "stat man." Couve de Murville a "civil servant."

The subject matter is equal, black and white. The Fourth Republic gave in to Anglo-Saxon hegemony. Mr. Fontaine points out, however, that the Fourth Republic's policy frequently lay in making peace in Indochina slowing down West German rearmament, attacking Suez and enjoining the French atomic-weapon program.

One can be slightly shocked at De Gaulle's view of democracy. "To be sure," he writes quoting the Constitution, "the government determines the policy of the nation." But everybody knows it (the government) is picked by me and depends on me. Mr. Fontaine, to be sure, there is parliament, but the masses and myself don't see in any of this a limit to my powers. . . . Minute, the extreme right-wing weekly, objected: "For De Gaulle the world turned around him. Today this megalomania is ludicrous but it brings shivers to think that this madman [repeatedly] was still in power only 1 month ago."

The criticism of the new memoirs has been as strong as was the criticism of the man and his policy. De Gaulle writes that it was always that way but that he succeeded anyway—"no thanks to any political parties or newspapers."

At times, he writes toward the end of the book, when the criticism became too strong, he consoled himself with the thought: "What? You will wonder what I am doing and you yourself shared nothing?"

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Soviet Missile Buildup Leads Nixon to Review U.S. Deterrent Strategy

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (NYT)—The basic strategy by which the United States has long hoped to deter nuclear war is being questioned by President Nixon and his top national security advisers.

Senior officials say privately that the Soviet buildup of missile submarines and submarines has been hailed as an arms race agreement, the Russians

could be in a position to wipe out in a first strike, two of the three pillars of the U.S. nuclear deterrent—Minuteman missiles and B-52 bombers.

Such capability, these officials hold, could undermine the philosophy of deterrence that the United States has followed during much of the nuclear age.

If the situation is allowed to develop, analysts say, the Soviet Union might expect the United States to adjust to the new bal-

ance of power and, for example, back off from some future Middle East confrontation as the Russians did in the 1962 confrontation over their missiles in Cuba.

For years, American strategists have relied on the ability to ride out a surprise attack and retaliate overwhelmingly against Soviet cities. Their premise was that, as long as the Russians were convinced of the American capability of "assured destruction," it did not really matter how many nuclear weapons they built, or what kind, since they would be deterred from initiating a nuclear strike.

A series of comprehensive studies have challenged the underlying premise of the doctrine.

A senior administration analyst said: "If current Soviet weapons trends continue, this will threaten to turn our assured-destruction doctrine on its head. It may not be able to deter for very much longer."

This then lies behind some of the growing impatience and skepticism that officials are expressing over the slowness of the U.S.-Soviet talks on a limitation of strategic arms when measured against the speed of the Soviet missile buildup.

After consistent optimism in public and private expressions since the start of talks in Helsinki last November, many officials have begun to become pessimistic.

Compromise Sought
A White House official suggests that, unless the Russians come up with compromise proposals within two or three weeks after the talks resume next month, the United States may regard a meaningful settlement as rather elusive.

Last November, when the talks started on a hopeful note, the Russians were estimated to have 350 land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, in operation or under construction, and about 200 missiles aboard submarines.

Now the estimates have jumped to 1,500 ICBMs and 450 missiles on nuclear submarines, either operational or under construction.

In addition, 100 or so missiles are believed to be mounted on older submarines.

By comparison, the United States has long maintained 1,000 Minuteman and 54 Titan-2 ICBMs, plus 666 Polaris missiles on submarines.

The strategists worry less about numerical comparisons than about the character and possible use of the weapons.

420 SS-9 Missiles
The American analysts have calculated that about 420 giant Soviet SS-9 missiles, carrying three five-megaton warheads each, could destroy 96 percent of the Minutemen. The Russians have more than 300 SS-9s and are continuing to build.

The Russians have recently started testing a three-part warhead for the smaller SS-11 missile, of which there are more than 800 in the Soviet arsenal.

The Russians have also been gradually expanding the number of missile submarines on station off the East Coast. The officials expect them to deploy some off the West Coast fairly soon.

The American analysts also note that missiles fired from submarines offshore would provide only a few minutes' warning time, threatening to catch B-52 bombers on the ground and to destroy key command centers, radar stations and communications links.

The concern then is that, if the Russians could threaten a successful first strike against land-based weapons, the President would be faced with deciding whether to fire surviving Polaris missiles against Soviet cities, knowing that the Russians could then wipe out American cities.

President Nixon expressed this worry in a paragraph buried in his 160-page state-of-the-world message last February:

"Should a President, in the event of a nuclear attack, be left with the single option of ordering the mass destruction of enemy civilians, in the face of certainty that it would be followed by the mass slaughter of Americans?"

No senior American strategist suggests that the Russians, having achieved such a capability, would press the button. Rather they worry that the Russians might feel emboldened to pursue a more aggressive foreign policy, realizing that the United States would adjust to the new reality of the nuclear balance.

19 Greeks Freed, Exile Extended For 2 Generals

ATHENS, Oct. 20 (NYT)—The Greek military-backed regime announced yesterday that it was releasing 19 detainees with Communist records and extending for another year the exile of two senior officers among the 68 Monarchists currently in enforced residence in remote villages.

The officers, retired Army Lt. Gen. George Peridis and retired Air Force Lt. Gen. George Mitsakos, played important roles in the unsuccessful counter-coup that sent King Constantine into exile in December, 1967.

Gen. Peridis and Gen. Mitsakos were taken into custody with the 96 others, including a score of royalist civilians, in the summer of 1968. They were detained by military police without charges and put in solitary confinement for more than a year.

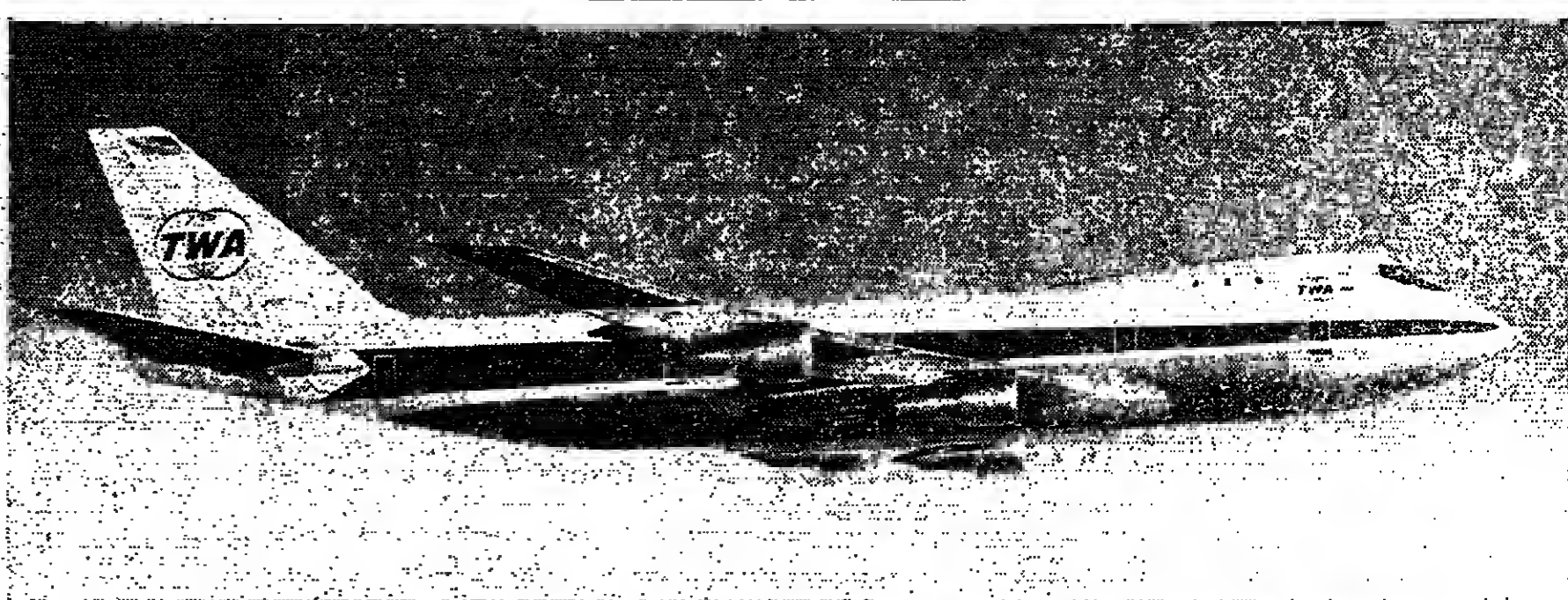
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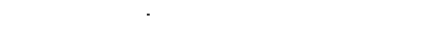
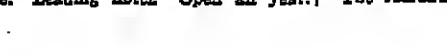
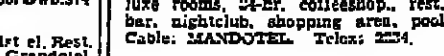
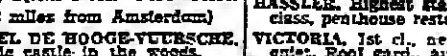
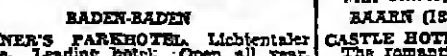
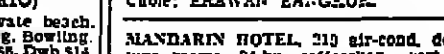
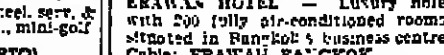
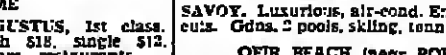
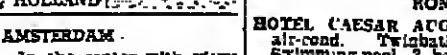
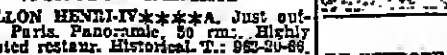
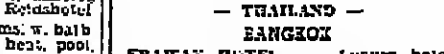
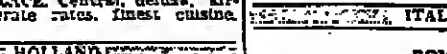
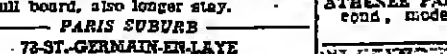
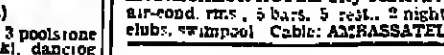
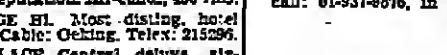
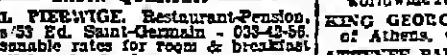
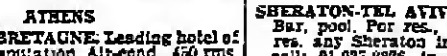
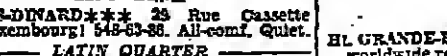
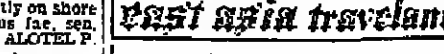
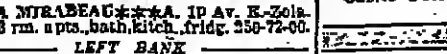
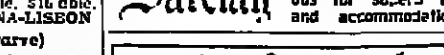
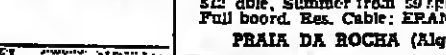
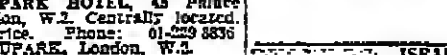
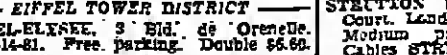
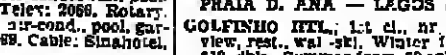
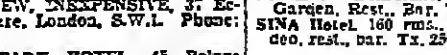
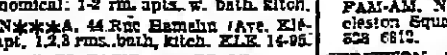
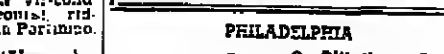
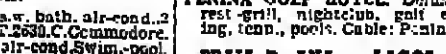
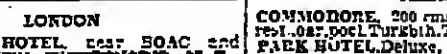
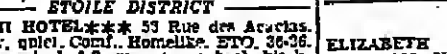
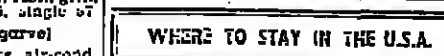
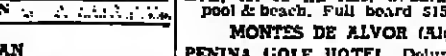
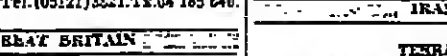
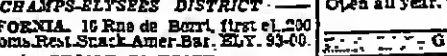
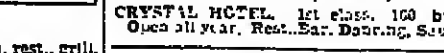
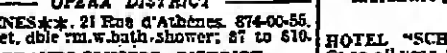
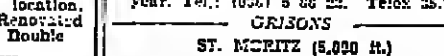
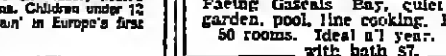
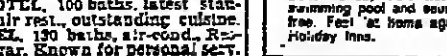
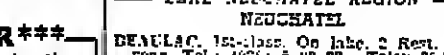
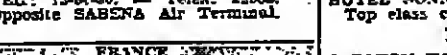
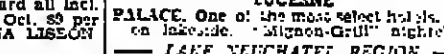
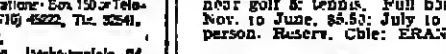
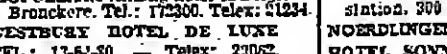
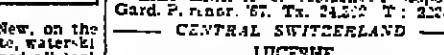
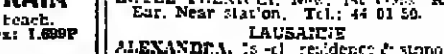
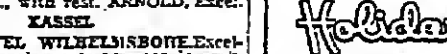
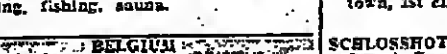
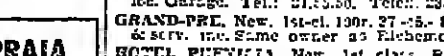
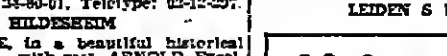
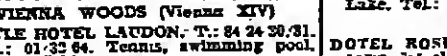
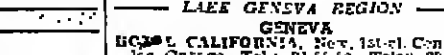
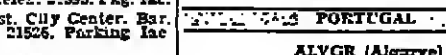
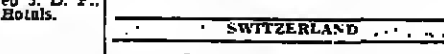
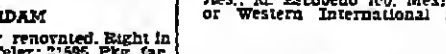
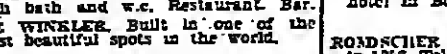
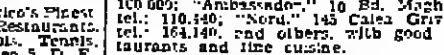
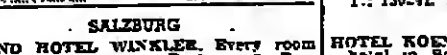
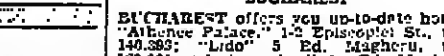
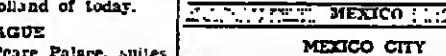
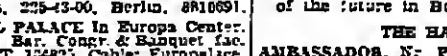
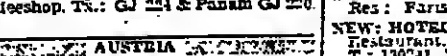
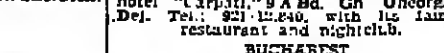
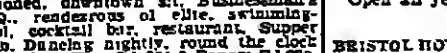
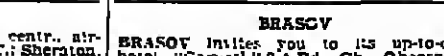
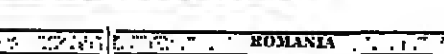
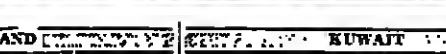
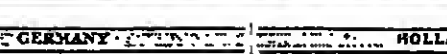
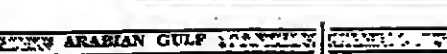
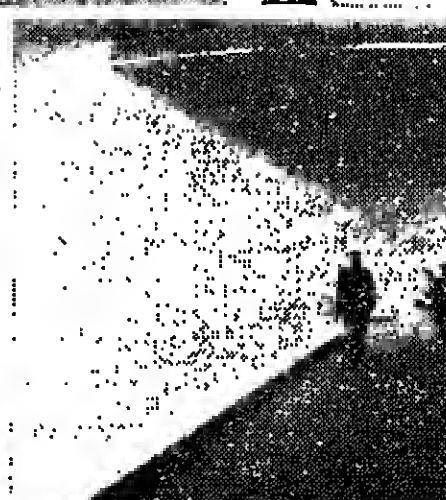
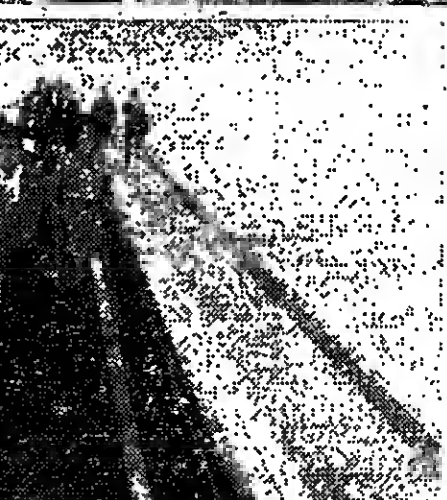
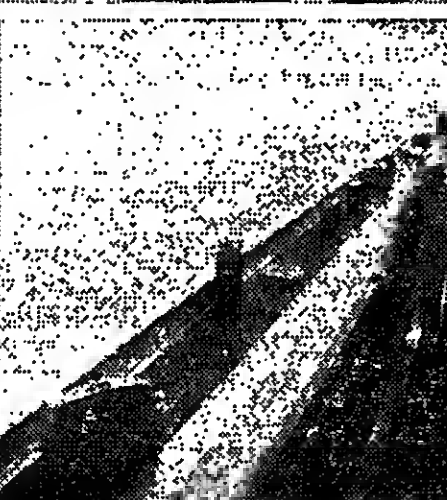
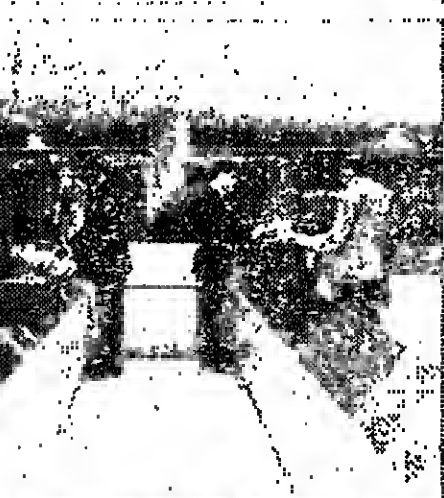


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THEATER IN PARIS

Actor at the Helm of the Comédie-Française

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Oct. 20.—Pierre Dux, one of France's most distinguished actors, was recently appointed administrator of the Comédie-Française and dynamic changes at the House of Molière, often under fire for being too tradition-bound, are predicted.

Mr. Dux has held this post before—for a brief span at the end of World War II—but in 1946 he resigned and went forth to seek his fortune on the nonsubsidized stage. There he has been displaying his versatility for two decades, establishing a sound reputation as a flawless performer and director.

He has been seen in such diverse cliftings as the translation of the American comedy "Absence of a Cello" (locally known as "Mal de Teste"), which ran for three seasons, and Paul Valéry's only play, "Mon Faust," a literary event of the postwar Parisian theater. He revealed startling transformation powers in Marcel Achard's "Patate" in which he impersonated a non-U, grouching ne'er-do-well intent on reducing an old school chum who had prospered to his own dreary level. Tall, elegant,

exuding a mundane good breeding, Mr. Dux—without resorting to makeup but by sheer force of histrionic artistry—turned himself into the grubby, spiteful failure, "Patate" ran for seven years. Mr. Dux is also one of the age's outstanding Cyrano.

It has been rumored that the Comédie-Française intends to follow the line of the Théâtre National Populaire, that it is now out, in a word, to capture the "popular" audience.

"Popular"

Mr. Dux chuckled as he sat at his Louis XVI desk in the sombre, tradition-hallowed administration office of the national theater.

"Popular," he said, "Well, there are more meanings than one to the word. Of course, we want to be popular, but we don't want to change the audience—we have our faithful subscribers and our regulars among the students and among the visitors from all over the world—we just want to enlarge it. There are many Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, a large body of Parisians even, who have never been to the Comédie-Française. They regard it with awe—as something too formal and grand. We would like to enlist them as theater

goers, to prove to them that the living stage can provide something that movies and television do not.

"We are experimenting with different measures. This autumn we interrupted the repertory system temporarily by playing 'Cyrano' each night for a week. But there were complaints. Many foreigners spend only a few days here and want to see more than one of our productions. Another problem is that often a certain piece in the repertory proves more popular than the others. Despite this we are obliged to alternate it with the other plays for box-office receipts are not our criterion and must not become so.

Introducing Authors

"This season we are introducing two authors into the repertory who have never been played here before," said Mr. Dux with some pride. "Jean Anouilh will make his debut at the Français with his 'Becket' which he will direct, and Strindberg's 'Dream Play' will be produced by Raymond Rouleau.

"Then we will have a series of three programs devoted to avant-garde authors. The first, in November, consists of Roman Weilgart's 'Comme la Pierre.' Roland Dubillard's 'Si

Camille me voyait,' and François Billelodon's 'Femmes Parallèles.' The second, in January, of Robert Pinget's 'Archipel.' Guy Fossy's 'Cœur et Deux' and Andrée Chédevat's 'Le Montreur.' The third, in March, will be composed of René de Obaldia's 'Le Général Inconnu,' Jean-Claude Grumberg's 'Riv' and Gabriel Coussin's 'La Descente sur Réville.' These plays will be given special performances, but will not be entered in the repertory.

The initial presentation of the Dux régime marks an admirable start, generously offering two productions—Alfred de Musset's 'Il ne faut jurer de rien' and Molière's 'George Dandin'—on the same program.

The De Musset selection is delightfully played for the amusing romantic romp it is, a breezy, exquisite fable, airy and delicious. In its current resurrection the silken light touch has been applied and retained, scampering through the charming text, the fanciful decor, the quaint costuming, the fluid movement and the spirited performance.

"George Dandin," an excellent choice for contrast, is a tragedy disguised as a comedy. It very probably discloses a partial self-



Pierre Dux... administrator.

portrait of its author in its "hero," the cuckolded husband who must—after some frantic wriggling—resign himself to his pitiful fate.

Jean-Paul Rousillon, appreciating the dark profundity of the play, has staged it in sinister shadows, but he has not subdued its passages of buffoonery in which Dandin begs his haughty in-laws to intervene. Robert Hirsch, as the tormented yoked, succeeds in providing a Dandin who is both funny and moving.

Catherine Hégel as the faithless wife, Denise Gence and Michel Etcheverry as her snobbish parents, Catherine Samie as the cunning maid and Alain Pralon as the aristocratic lover enjoy personal successes in their roles.

Three Bartok Theater Works

By David Stevens

BUDAPEST, Oct. 20.—Bela Bartok's three one act theater works make a natural triple bill for the Hungarian State Opera as it was doubly natural that they should get new productions during the current Budapest Art Weeks whose major theme this year is the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the composer's death.

But these new versions have to compete with their freshly remembered predecessors, which for several years formed one of the company's showpieces, not only here but on frequent tours. In particular the classical simplicity of Kalman Nadassy's staging of the opera "Bluebeard's Castle" and the powerful realism of Gyula Harangozo's choreography for "The Miraculous Mandarin" are tough acts to follow.

Clearly, a new look and a different approach were in order. In "Bluebeard," Andras Korodi, the state opera's chief stage director, and his designer, Gabor Forray, opted for literal visual reinforcement of the inner drama that unfolds in Bartok's richly colored orchestra.

The gloom and darkness of the castle, and of Bluebeard's solitary soul, is almost tangible in Forray's basic set. And as Judith opens each symbolic door the stage is filled with the quality of light called for in the libretto and with the things Judith sees—the torture instruments, the weapons, the jewels and the blood-stained flowers. But for the vision of Bluebeard's all-encompassing realm and the lake of tears it is the orchestra that inevitably takes over.

Opera's Symbols

In general the staging and scenery confine themselves to objectively presenting the symbols, providing an outward action to parallel the real action in the orchestra, and moving its two almost static characters against the backdrop of the one real character—the castle that symbolizes the solitary man's soul. One touch not specifically suggested in the text was a kind of perforated partition, behind which Judith retired at the end to share with Bluebeard's other wives the fate of being close but in-

Budapest Art Weeks

tangible—a wall through which a certain presence may pass, but not understanding.

Andre Uto was effective as the somber-voiced Bluebeard, and Olga Szonyi, although vocally unsteady at first, was touching as the uncomprehending Judith. Andras Korodi was the solid, but not particularly inspired conductor.

The "Mandarin" production was entrusted to the company's young ballet director, László Seregi, who had the challenging task of taking a more modern look at this remarkable work. The earlier production dated back the better part of two decades, to a period when even the Hungarian musical and theatrical world was beginning to rediscover Bartok.

Valued Realism

His approach seems to have been to reject the outward realism and symbolism of the story with a moderate amount of stylization, symbolism and acrobatic choreography. Some of Seregi's solutions seemed gratuitous, but the tremendous vitality of the dancing—especially by Zoltan Nagy as the mandarin and Lilla Faray as the girl—carried its own conviction.

The stylization was suggested at the outset in Forray's set with only sparse suggestions of an urban tenement. The miraculous nature of the mandarin was clear from the start—suggested by his seductress, simply materialized at the back of the set like an apparition. It is a kind of announcement that he is going to survive stabbing, clubbing and hanging until he finds release in a girl's final embrace—at which point he is hanging upside down with the rope around his ankle. He is lowered then for a final tableau, cradled in the girl's arms in what is evidently an intentional allusion to a *Missa*.

The orchestra, under Miklos Erdelyi's intense and vital direction, reached its peak in the final work of the program.

Between these two works "The Wooden Prince" also received a new production, again by Seregi and with sets by Forray. This fable of the primacy of superficial attraction over real world was removed somewhat from its earlier fairy-tale atmosphere to a simpler children's mechanical toyland. Sándor Nemethy in the title role upheld the strong male wing of the company. Korodi again conducted and Tivadar Mark's costumes were, as in the other two works, wholly in keeping with the overall production.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—One new show opened on Broadway last week to one negative and three positive reviews. "The Rothschilds," at the Lyric-Fountain Theater, directed by Michael Kidd, is based on a best-selling biography of the family by Frederic Morton.

The show traces the rise of Mayer Rothschild and his five sons from a Frankfurt ghetto to an international financial dynasty. "A lavish musical about wealth that relentlessly squanders its potential," chides William Glover of the Associated Press. The characters, he says, are "paper cutouts," with the exception of Paul Hecht ("reasonably possible") as Nathan Rothschild, and Keene Curtis who "adds admirable epicurean malevolence" to the plot.

United Press International, The Washington Post and The New York Times reviewers were more favorably impressed. "A solid dramatic musical with considerable emotional appeal," wrote Jack Gaver of UPI. The Post reviewer Richard Coe approved: "Unswervingly old-fashioned, tuneful and lavish, 'The Rothschilds' will prove a vastly popular New York musical," which jibed with The Times' Clive Barnes' "Take a good Jewish family like the Rothschilds, throw in music by Jerry Rock, lyrics by Sheldon Harnick (the 'Fiddler on the Roof' team) and a literate and engrossing book and you should have a hit. And I think 'The Rothschilds' will give you a lot of pleasure to a lot of people."

Music in London

Looking for a Pied Piper of Pop

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—George Martin, erstwhile "Fifth Beatle," surveys the contemporary pop scene from a brand new suite of recording studios overlooking Oxford Circus.

In the course of a champagne opening, Martin, as chairman of ATR (Associated Independent Recordings, Ltd.), looked back affectionately upon his career as the Beatles' musical director and ahead to "the next Pied Piper." He thinks a new Pied Piper is about due, but he has no idea if it will be, or what kind of music he will be piping. Neither does anybody else.

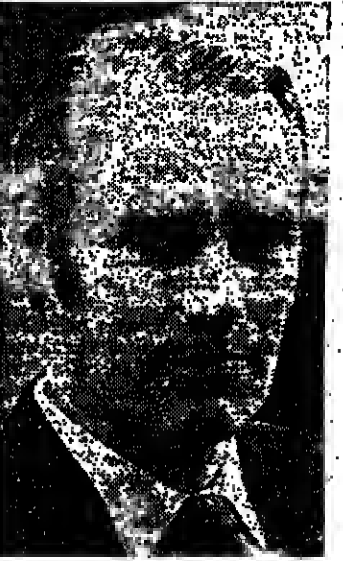
He didn't recognize the Beatles as Pied Pipers when they auditioned for him at the EMI studios in St. John's Wood, on June 6, 1962. "But he liked the sound, and he liked the boys. And he did what no other record producer had seen fit to do. He signed them up, not for EMI, but for EMI's popular music subsidiary, Parlophone.

Recording Session

The first recording session, on Sept. 11, 1962, produced an exchange which illustrated the startling contrast between Martin and the Beatles. It showed, too, why it is hard to talk of Martin even as a "Fifth Beatle." Before the session started, he explained the recording routine. "Let me know," he said, as he wound up the briefing, "if there is anything you don't like."

"Well, for a starter," said George Harrison, "I don't like four five." And small wonder. As Hunter Davies puts it in his book, "The Beatles," "George Martin always seems light-years away from the Beatles in class, taste and background. He is tall and handsome in a matinee-idol sort of way, with a studied, pre-school master manner and a clipped BBC accent."

All true; but he dresses better—and rather more squarely—than most schoolmasters do. He could easily pass for the political counselor at a British embassy. That he, incidentally,



George Martin... Fifth Beatle.

was black with red horses on it and came from Liberty's. Martin liked it very much.

Other Surprises

There were other surprises at that first session, he remembers: "The boys were all playing acoustic guitar, which was the only instrument they knew anything about. When I went to the piano to illustrate an idea, John Lennon looked over my shoulder at the keyboard, trying to figure out the chord. Finally he said: 'I see, it's my D shape.'"

"Your D what?" I asked. "My D shape," said John, playing a D chord on his guitar. "It suddenly dawned on me that John and the other boys, too, at that time identified chords by the shapes formed by their fingers on the guitar frets."

The George Martin association with the Beatles has entered musical history as the prototype of the classically trained musician (Guildhall School of Music and Drama) working with an unlettered pop group to achieve a hitherto unprecedented sophistication and

refinement in the production of pop records. Martin, with the Beatles, had an Academy Award nomination for "A Hard Day's Night" and Grammy Awards for his arrangements of "Eleanor Rigby," "A Day in the Life" and the "Sergeant Pepper" album.

Their Language

It all began not with the Beatles learning to read music but with George Martin learning to play guitar. If they couldn't talk about music to him in his language, he would have to learn to talk to them in theirs. He's glad, now, that he did it that way, and pretty sure that a conventional musical education would have crushed the Beatles.

"It was a two-way street," he recalls. "They learned a lot from me, and I learned a lot from them. They're marvelous musicians, really, not in an academic sense, of course, but in terms of musical sensitivity, perception, invention, ideas, curiosity, and so on."

Their songs, he says, came to them as time fragments. In the early days he had to show them how to make bridges between one part of a song and another, how to lay out beginnings and endings, and so on. And he remembers a time when Paul McCartney, in a hotel room, was doodling around with a three-note figure that appealed to him.

"I need a three-syllable word for it," he told Martin, "something like 'handkerchief,' or 'yesterday.' But that's not very brilliant, is it?"

"It sounds," said George Martin, "pretty good to me." And it was. As of 1963, "Yesterday" had been recorded 11 times by 91 different artists. It became the most popular of the Lennon-McCartney songs.

Which goes to show what one can do with three little notes, three little syllables, a lot of talent, and a little help from a friend!

Italy Loses 1st Game At Bridge Tourney

ESTORIL, Portugal, Oct. (Reuters).—Italy, the defending champions, suffered a first round defeat when the European Bridge Championships opened here last night. At the halfway stage of the match against Sweden, the Italians established a comfortable lead of 42-17 but in the second half were overhauled, losing 58-55. Twenty-two countries competing in the championship, which will continue for the next 12 days. In the championship, points scored are converted to victory points with 30 as a maximum that can be scored in a match. Teams who scored 20 in the first round were Ireland, France, Iceland and Denmark.

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Long established and highly institutionally oriented securities firm with offices in New York, Los Angeles and Lausanne is seeking experienced and hard working securities salesmen for their office in Lausanne. Must have strong background in industry and a good record as a

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Bank Rate Cut Half Point to 7% in France

Is Second Reduction
In Under Two Months

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 20.—France cut its bank rate today by half a point for the second time in less than two months.

The latest reduction—to 7 percent—of the cost to the nation's banks of borrowing money from the Bank of France is in line with the government's policy to stimulate consumer demand and, through it, the nation's economic expansion.

Business groups have been calling for measures to keep the economy moving.

However, the timing of the announcement—bank rates are usually changed on Thursdays—came as a surprise. The Bank of France reported the cut just before the National Assembly opened debate on the 1971 budget.

In the debate, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that France must be capable of a strong expansion in order to assure full employment. But he noted that economic growth—3 to 4 percent on an annual basis—is weak; that prices are continuing to rise faster than forecast, and that the present employment situation is causing concern.

In August, 267,300 Frenchmen were looking for work, up 10,000 from July and 50,000 from the 1968 month, according to official lists.

The figures, however, are considered indicative of the labor market situation rather than an absolute count.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the nation's economy has entered a new era. The recovery plan, following last year's devaluation of the franc, "is completed"—the franc is stable, the nation's gold and foreign currency reserves have been built up and the flight of capital has been halted.

The devaluations measures of last year, he indicated, will be replaced by ones encouraging business and consumers to spend. He said the time has come to abolish quantitative restrictions on credit, and measures to achieve this have been taken on Friday. Banks have been restricted in making loans since August, 1969.

Three weeks ago the government eased its restrictions on installment buying for cars and household goods and a few weeks before that, on Aug. 27, the bank rate had been reduced from a crisis level of 8 percent to 7.5 percent.

The new 7 percent rate brings France into line with Britain and West Germany.

**Russia Says
Output Passes
Planned Goals**

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Soviet industrial production jumped 9.3 percent in the first nine months of 1970, with all ministries reporting quota fulfillment despite shortcomings in consumer goods industries, the government announced today.

The Statistical Board's report hailed the effectiveness of profit-based economic reforms and reported that labor productivity increased 1.2 percent over the corresponding figures for 1969.

There were, however, shortcomings in the production of vegetable oil, wool, fabrics and soap, all of which failed to meet planned quotas.

The Ministry of Instrument Making, Automatic Devices and Control Systems reported a boost of 21 percent over the 1969 figures, an indication of growing emphasis on automation.

The automobile industry increased its production by 6 percent with a total of 656,000 trucks, buses and passenger cars. The completion of this fall of a Fiat factory at Togliatti is expected to make the 1970 percentage increase much higher.

But the production of automobile spare parts as well as spare parts for agricultural machinery, failed to meet the plan.

Steel output went up 5 percent to 88.3 million tons. Fertilizer—a key ingredient in hopes to stabilize farm production—increased by 18 percent to 46 million tons.

**U.S. Fund Sales Rise;
Redemptions Edge Up**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Mutual fund sales in the United States rose 14 percent or 45 million in September to \$337 billion after a \$6 million rise in August, the Investment Company Institute said today.

Assets rose \$1.9 million to \$44.4 billion after a \$1.8 million August gain. Liquid assets fell to \$4.6 billion at the end of September from \$4.8 billion.

Redemptions increased from a year-low of \$167.4 million in August to \$217.6 million in September.

Held Post Six Months

Montedison Chief Resigns; State's Control Is an Issue

MILAN, Oct. 20.—Italy's giant Montedison chemical group is looking for a new president for the second time this year. Again, the dispute appears to center on the growing state influence in what, until 1968, was the nation's largest privately owned firm.

Cesare Merzagora, who announced today that he is resigning on Dec. 15, took over six months ago from Giorgio Valerio, who quit after two state holding companies, IRI and ENI, had acquired effective control of Montedison shares.

Today's announcement from the 72-year-old former president of the Italian Senate said he was resigning for personal reasons and because of his "vision" of the petrochemical giant.

But the communiqué described as "authoritative" an article in today's *Corriere della Sera* of Milan, which reported that he was dissatisfied with the growing role of the state holding companies in Montedison's management.

The state participation was bitterly opposed by several thousand small shareholders, who claimed that the government already controlled too large a share of Italy's industry. For its part, the government charged that Montedison, whose profit margins had been declining for several years, could not stay competitive unless its development policies were aligned with those of IRI and ENI and that the economy could not afford such intra-state competition.

Sales last year at Montedison rose 11 percent to the equivalent of \$2.65 billion, while the group's income was up only 4.4 percent to \$1.24 billion. The parent company's income was unchanged at \$88 million on a 1.5 percent increase in sales to \$923 million.

Compromise Candidate
At the time of his appointment, Mr. Merzagora was said to be a compromise candidate put forward by the government agencies and accountable to the private shareholders. Mr. Merzagora said at the time that, because of his age, he would only remain in office for a year.

The *Corriere della Sera* article said that Mr. Merzagora quit because some senatorial critics felt his position as lifetime senator was incompatible with that of head of a company operating under government concession. More important, it said, he felt reorganization of Montedison—a heterogeneous collection of 970 big and small companies—required a long-term president.

**Level of Profits Recovering
For Oil Firms Across U.S.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Oil companies across the United States began releasing third-quarter earnings reports today, and while results were somewhat mixed, the overall trend seemed to be toward a recovery from the depressed levels of earlier this year.

Mobile Oil, for example, showed an earnings gain of 8 percent in the third quarter, which boosted nine-month net 5 percent above year-ago levels. The gains were made on a 10 percent revenue rise in the quarter and 9 percent in the nine months.

Mobile also reported sales gains both in the United States and abroad, plus price firming in Europe and Japan as reasons for the profit improvement.

Gulf Oil, meanwhile, said earnings dropped 5.5 percent in the quarter. But this represented an improvement on early-year results and cut the decline for the first nine months of the year to 13 percent.

Sun Oil had a steady 13 percent net drop for both the quarter and the nine months, despite a revenue gain of 10 percent in the quarter. It said signs of price firming were boosting hopes for fourth-quarter results.

Standard Oil (Ohio) showed a whopping 51 percent gain in quarterly net, which took nine-month profits 15 percent above year-earlier levels.

Sohio noted that all figures had been adjusted to include losses from British Petroleum's U.S. marketing and refining units, acquired by Sohio on Jan. 1. However, these losses were not included in the third-quarter figures.

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Continental Can Net Falls; 3M Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—High interest costs, product development expenses, and some lowering of prices were blamed yesterday for reducing Continental Can earnings in the third quarter and first nine months of the year, despite record sales and revenues.

Quarterly net was down 6.5 percent from the 1969 level, while revenue jumped 8 percent. For the nine months, profits eased 24 percent on an 11 percent climb in revenues.

Continental Can chairman and chief executive, Ellison L. Hazard, said overseas acquisitions were responsible for a large share of the revenue growth.

Continental Can
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 553.40 505.87
Profits (millions) 25.35 23.37
Per Share 0.93 0.89
Nine Months 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 1,495.2 1,348.7
Profits (millions) 69.64 71.53
Per Share 2.54 2.48

Minnesota Mining
ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 20.—Revenue—3M Co., Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, reported today a 4 percent profit gain in the third quarter on a 3 percent revenue hike.

In the first nine months of the year, net was up 4.5 percent on a 5 percent revenue gain.

3M chairman Bert S. Cross noted that the quarterly gain failed to match expectations because of higher costs and lower than forecast sales gains. The nine-month gain was largely attributable to lower effective tax rates and higher foreign earnings. In general, Mr. Cross said, international markets are continuing to outstrip domestic U.S. growth.

Minnesota Mining & Mfg.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 426.20 416.50
Profits (millions) 47.90 45.90
Per Share 0.85 0.82
Nine Months 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 1,360.0 1,202.0
Profits (millions) 138.50 132.50
Per Share 2.47 2.37

Honeywell Inc.
Honeywell Inc. reported in Minneapolis today that "generally adverse" economic conditions had resulted in a 17 percent drop in third-quarter earnings, despite a 2 percent sales gain.

Nevertheless, nine-month net held a 13 percent increase on 1969 levels as revenue jumped 8 percent. Honeywell said all figures exclude results from recently acquired General Electric computer operations.

Honeywell Inc.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 345.50 338.40
Profits (millions) 11.40 13.70
Per Share 0.71 0.80
Nine Months 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 1,061.6 1,008.8
Profits (millions) 40.30 38.80
Per Share 2.57 2.65

Republic Steel
Republic Steel Corp. reported today a 20 percent earnings drop in the third quarter of the year, which cut the profit slide in the first nine months of the year to 39 percent compared with the year-earlier figure.

In the first half of the year, net had been down by 46 percent. Revenue, meanwhile, rose 5.6 percent in the quarter, making the nine-month growth 5 percent.

Shipments in the quarter stood at 1.63 million tons, down from 1.81 million, and in the nine months, at 5.21 million, down from 5.51 million tons.

Republic Steel
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 103.40 87.70
Profits (millions) 3.1 4.01
Per Share 0.28 0.42
Nine Months 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 308.5 303.8
Profits (millions) 10.10 12.48
Per Share 0.90 1.45

Phelps Dodge Corp.
Phelps Dodge Corp. reported today a 16 percent drop in the third quarter of the year, which cut the profit slide in the first nine months of the year to 39 percent compared with the year-earlier figure.

In the first half of the year, net had been down by 46 percent. Revenue, meanwhile, rose 5.6 percent in the quarter, making the nine-month growth 5 percent.

Glamour Issues Glitter In Modest NYSE Gain

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Glamour issues bounded upward today to start on a New York Stock Exchange that otherwise registered only a small advance.

In some recent sessions, the glimmers have displayed all the bounce of a lead basketball, but the snap returned suddenly as many traders bought stock to cover their short positions. They had sold short previously in the hopes of buying back shares at lower prices and thus realizing a profit.

International Business Machines rose 5 7/8 to 221 1/8. Elsewhere in the computer sector, Burroughs added 3 1/4 to 114 7/8 and Memorex added 4 7/8 to 81 1/2.

Walt Disney Productions climbed 2 to 118 1/4, while Control Data moved up 3 3/4 to 47 1/4.

Dow Gains
The Dow Jones Industrial average advanced 2.33 to 753.55. In the two preceding sessions, it had retreated a total of 11.37.

Standard & Poor's 500 was up 0.49 at 83.64 and the NYSE index added 0.26 to 45.82.

Volume remained low, although, at 10.63 million shares, it outstripped yesterday's 9.89 million shares.

Brokers said that most investors kept to the sidelines as they awaited clarification in a number of critical areas: what happens to the war in Vietnam and, on the home front, the war against inflation. There is also the strike against General Motors, now in its sixth week, and the results of the Nov. 3 elections.

And investors kept watching the flow of earnings reports, which show many a dent due to the bumpy road traveled by the economy.

The session ended with 680 advances and 635 declines—a big improvement over yesterday when more than 1,000 issues ended lower. A definitely better tone appeared also in the most active sector where point-plus gains were common among beneficiaries of short-covering activity.

Natamox, a stand-out in a higher oil group, rose 4 1/8 to 50 7/8, thus recouping some of its recent loss ground. The company said the status of an off-shore Sumatran well drilled by a subsidiary will not be known for about a week.

Other gainers on the active roster included Telex, up 2 1/8 to 21 5/8; University Computing, up 1 1/2 to 29 1/2; and Computer Sciences, up 1 1/8 to 11 1/4.

Observers also read some significance in the ability of individual stocks to shrug off adverse profit reports. Thus, Polaroid finished without change at 68 3/8 after announcing a drop in quarterly net income.

British Petroleum, rising 3/4 to 11 1/4 in active trading, said yesterday it has made a major oil discovery in the North Sea.

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The sprawling company, whose 23 bank subsidiaries have more than \$11 billion in assets, reported net income for the quarter, including a \$17.8 million charge to write off the Swiss operation of \$617,506, or three cents a share, down from \$16.8 million, or 74 cents a share, in the 1969 quarter.

The company emphasized that the massive loss was "not expected to adversely affect the payment of dividends either by United California Bank or Western Bancorporation."

Frank L. King, chairman of both Bancorporation and UCB, said that the \$17.8 million charge represented the net effect, "assuming favorable tax treatment," of the closing of the Basel bank.

Payments of up to \$40 million have been authorized. However, these payments have been attacked as improper in lawsuits filed by Bancorporation shareholders.

Excluding the impact of the Basel failure, Bancorporation had net operating income of \$54.5 million, or \$2.39 a share, for the first nine months this year, up 8.1 percent from the \$50.4 million, \$2.22 a share, a year ago. Transactions in investment securities produced a profit of about \$200,000 in 1970, against a loss of about \$400,000 in the first nine months of 1969.

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One Dollar—

One Dollar—
more worth yesterday.

Austrian schillings.....	25.82
Belgian francs.....	49.63
British pound (3 per £).....	2.3272
Canadian dollars.....	1.02
Danish crowns.....	7.505
Dutch guilders.....	3.598
Finnish marks.....	4.16
French francs.....	5.32675
German marks.....	3.63
Greek drachmas.....	30.9
Italian lire.....	122.80
Mexican pesos.....	12.50
Norwegian kroner.....	7.143
Portuguese escudos.....	23.63
Spanish pesetas.....	66.81
Swedish crowns.....	5.185
Swiss francs.....	4.334

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchange. They are subject to slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	IOS Mail rate	41
ANKKO..... 84	MetaBox.....	41
	MetaBox.....	41

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NEW LOWS -		
Many/Mis- Newhall Ld	Govanah EP Winneb In	
Earnings Reports		
(Continued From Page 9)		
Public Service Electric & Gas		
Fourth Quarter	1978	1979
Revenue (millions)...	\$47.70	\$68.92
Profits (millions)....	51.64	62.33
Per Share	1.88	2.07
Starz Inc Co		
Fourth Quarter	1978	1979
Revenue (millions)...	75.70	70.93
Profits (millions)....	3.11	3.13
Per Share	1.07	1.00
Time Magazine		
Fourth Quarter	1978	1979
Revenue (millions)...	207.70	192.86
Profits (millions)....	7.40	12.21
Per Share	2.54	2.55

Mid-day Indicated Prices					
Dollar Bonds	N. Zealand 7-76.....	97½	99	100h 6½-89.....	97½ 94½
	N. Zealand 7-80.....	97½	99		

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Hedged Investor	\$8.90	Globinvest	\$10	B.F.P. \$6.00
B.O.C.T. Models	\$24.21	Mellie-Invest	\$10	B.F.P. \$4.66
I.C.C. GROUP FUNDS:		Berlin S.A. Int.	\$10	B.F. \$18.00
I.C.C. Commodities Inv.	S.F. 146.01	Suma Sw & Est	\$10	B.F. \$47.00
I.C.C. American Mkt.	\$24.20			
International Bank	\$10.05			
I.C.C.FUND	\$8.56			
I.C.T FUND:				
The Dollar Fund	\$10.11			
U.S. Index	\$10.11			
Fund of New York	\$8.42			
Fund of Nations	\$8.42			
P.F. Corporate	\$11.14			
I.N.D.B.O.W.	\$25.31			
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:				
Amer Dynamics F	\$8.72			
Investment Partners	D.M. 12.40			
Kydon Dynamics Fd	\$8.52			
L.D.S. UNITS:				
Cornwealth Intl.	Can.\$1.43			
Commonwealth Leverage	Can.\$2.93			
I.E. International	\$10.00			
Pendafund	\$10.80			
Fund of Funds	\$10.67			
POF Sterling	\$11.40			
Investors' Funds	D.M. 13.02			
World Growth Fund	\$8.46			
JOS Repeat Fund	\$7.40			
JOS Venture	Can.\$3.28			
JOS Venture II	\$7.48			
Australian POP	Aus.\$11.40			
L.C.B.:				
Latamflanza B.A. Trust	\$10.00			
Interfund	\$10.00			
Interfund SA	\$10.51			
Investment Fund L	\$10.14			
Int'l Insurance & Pnt.	D.M. 12.40			
INTER-L INVESTORS GROUP:				
Rail Capital Fd At Am	\$11.10			
Intl of the Seven Seas	\$10.35			
IGI Italy SpA	Lire10.000			
Intl Real Estate Inv Fd	\$22.12			

● We pay the highest prices for non-reducing commission all new and switched basis at no cost to the client

Incorporating:

Real Estate Fund of America Inc. Now exceeds \$100 million in assets. First to give 3 way split from investment—profit from construction, rents and capital growth.

Fund of the Seven Seas (FOSS). First fund to invest in world wide airtime transport, through time charter and construction of the automated port facilities.

IGI Italy. A company investing wholly in Italian real estate and construction.

L.I.G. (LONDON) SERVICES

P.O. Box 10, Thorn House Upper St. Martins Lane, London E.C. Telephone: 01-836 4455. Telex: 267505

CLARIFICATION

GRAMCO UNITED STATES INVESTMENT FUND

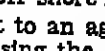
UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND

Recent newspaper articles about Gramco Management Ltd. have incorrectly referred to its off-shore real estate fund as United States Investment Fund.

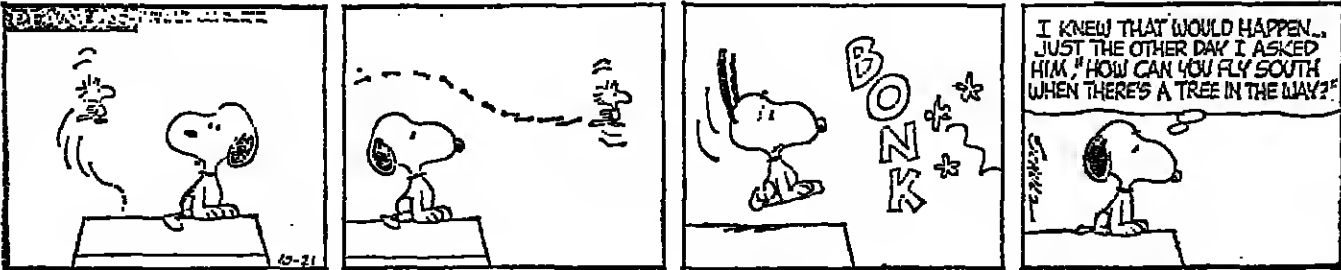
Pursuant to an agreement dated December 13, 1968, Gramco undertook to refrain from using the name United States Investment Fund, in order to avoid confusion with United States Trust Investment Fund, and to use instead the name USIF Real Estate Fund.

This is to clarify that there is no connection whatsoever between any fund sponsored or operated by Gramco and United States Trust Investment Fund.

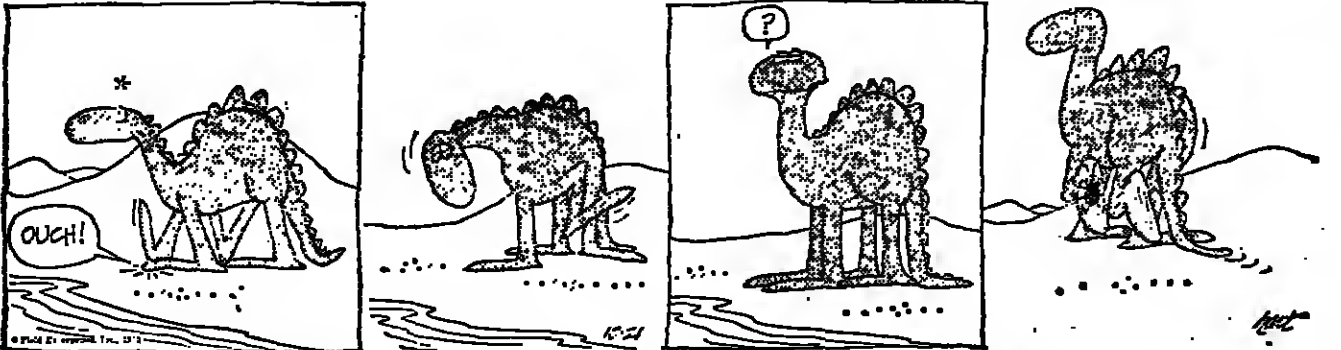
The United States Trust Investment Fund, incorporated in Luxembourg, is sponsored by the United States Trust Company of New York, which was founded in 1853, and which currently supervises investments of about 11-billion-dollar assets for individuals, institutions and corporations.

 Registered Office: 14 Rue Aldringer,
Luxembourg.

PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

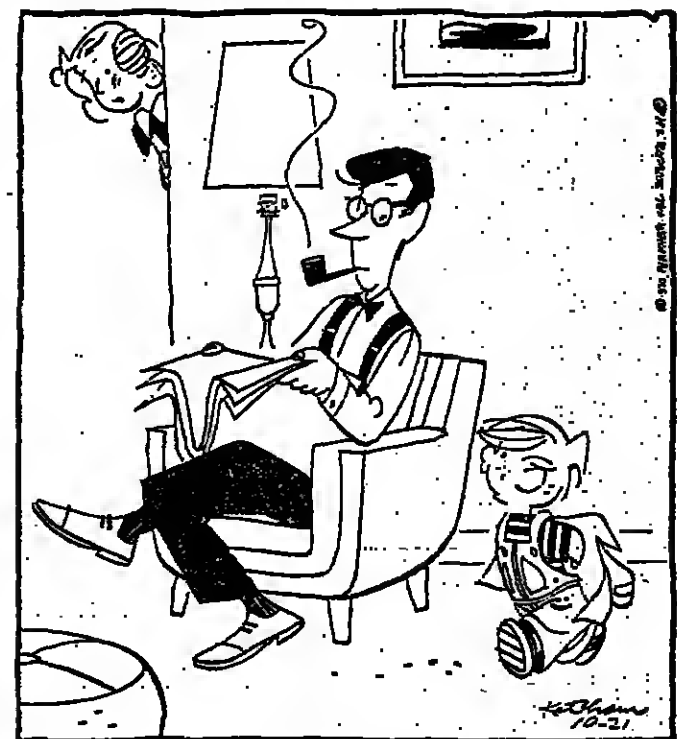
A situation that is obscure for many players arises when an opening suit bid is doubled and the opener's partner jumps in a new suit. There is no general agreement about the meaning of such a bid. According to partnership style it may be pre-emptive, encouraging or forcing. Most American experts prefer the pre-emptive treatment, in which case the East hand shown in the diagram is too strong. A pre-emptive jump would be appropriate if the hand did not contain the diamond ace.

NORTH		EAST (D)	
♠A753		♠A	
♥QJ942		♥KJ9864	
♦A9Q7		♦A8	
♣103		♣9652	
WEST		SOUTH	
♠J62		♠KQ1098	
♥AQ105		♥73	
♦K1053		♦Q87	
♣103		♣J84	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: East South West North Pass Pass 1♣ Dbl. 2♥ 2♠ 3♥ 4♠ Pass Pass Pass Pass West led the heart ace.

BOULE	WOTA	WASH
CHOT	WAMR	ORAM
LAMELLATE	LAMIA	
APIRE	REJAL	IRR
TENNER	MADAM	
CLATER	DNEYAY	
CARLS	TAJAD	DRAMA
OLE	SPASH	STIR
LEAST	TAINGAILED	
TELLER	NIOTBE	
OFF	YAHIO	TREPAN
SILVA	EDGAR	ELATE
SINEX	RIED	RENO
ADDIE	ARIES	OREY

DENNIS THE MENACE



I HAD A PRETTY GOOD DAY, MR. WILSON DIDN'T CATCH ME THREE TIMES!

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OXMLA

WYDON

ZAH DAR

ENGOIP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

IT ON

Yesterday's Jumbles: DUMPY BATCH MEASLY NOVICE

Answer: What the old-time brewers called their annual shindig - "HOP!"

BOOKS

PICASSO 347

Random House/Macmillan Press, Unpaged, 2 vols., box \$150.

Reviewed by John Canaday

HERE are all 347 of the series of gravures (etchings, dry points, aquatints, etc.), already famous, that Picasso began on March 16 and concluded on Oct. 5, 1968, just three weeks before his 87th birthday. To scan the two volumes page by page is like watching an old, old acrobat go through his paces with undiminished alacrity. Such hand springs, backflips, somersaults and cartwheels you never saw. Picasso is the only artist in the history of the world who has been able to perform simultaneously on the trampoline and the horizontal bars, and he is still the gymnastic champ when scored on the standard bases of form, execution, and difficulty of optional exercises. His full repertoire, including the 347 set, is summarized in the current exhibition of his prints at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

A few artists who lived to be very old men have produced in their old age their most profoundly reflective work. The golden reverb of Giovanni Bellini's last paintings and the spiritual ardor of Titian's could never have been foreseen in their youth and middle age. Artists like Rembrandt, whose plump, pink young girls turned into great swollen earth goddesses bathed in strawberry juice, attain in old age a generic apotheosis of their youthful ideals. This cannot be said of Picasso, unless you think he has never been anything but an acrobat, an indefatigable contention.

As for the rest, old artists merely dry up. Picasso certainly has not dried up, as both the quantity and the juiciness of these gravures show. Making his own rules as he has done all his life, Picasso in old age proves that it is possible for an artist to turn out great quantities of work in which he seems to repeat himself, but to do so without the obviousness that should be the natural corollary.

He has, of course, provided himself with a vast file of motifs and graphic devices for repetition and recombination at this stage of the game. No other artist has been so prolific in the invention and variation of personal styles and moods; a list that some researchers have divided into 85 periods.

If these gravures, Picasso's hand now responds to this file of motifs and manners seem literally to "come to hand" with the fluency and enthusiasm of an amateur pornographer executing a hasty phallic scribble on a wall to which some of the subject matter bears a high-spirited kinship. Not quite

Mr. Canaday is art critic for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 47 Watercourse: Abbr. | 11 Egyptian queen |
| 1 Hindu goddess | 48 Buchwald | 12 "Were King" |
| 4 Hardwood trees | 50 Used credit | 13 Direction |
| 9 All: Lat. | 51 Religious group: Abbr. | 14 Belles |
| 14 Haw's partner | 52 Tarts | 22 Mass: Prefix |
| 15 Book of the Bible | 53 Bible book | 24 Early Tulleries resident |
| 16 Marine hazards | 54 Subjects of a discourse | 27 Seventh Ave. figure |
| 17 Timorous Johnny | 61 Linen | 28 Unkempt |
| 19 "What's It All About?" | 62 better thing... | 30 Barrel |
| 20 Movie maker's light | 64 Hand grenade | 33 Naval officers |
| 21 Moderately slow in music | 67 Illusory paintings | 34 Head bone |
| 22 Spat. | 68 Footlike part | 35 Height |
| 23 Police officer: Abbr. | 69 Talking bird | 36 U. S. Indian |
| 26 Abbreviation in a rental ad | 70 Home of sorts | 38 Style of car |
| 29 Chose | 71 Person | 41 Greek letter |
| 31 Wedding-notice word | | 44 Clip |
| 32 Digit | DOWN | 46 Ram's mate |
| 33 Manhattan | 1 Military cap | 49 Name of note |
| 34 Games | 2 Answer | 53 Congo sight |
| 37 Game - and seek | 3 Bands of Kaffir warriors | 56 Actress Terry |
| 38 "You're pulling | 4 Ty Cobb | 57 Della or Peewee |
| 40 Civil War initials | 5 Dawn goddess | 59 Chinese dynast |
| 42 Was "in" | 6 Cruising | 60 "I never take dinner" |
| 43 Happily | 7 Walls | 62 Doctrine |
| | 8 Darken | 63 Inter-office machine: Abbr. |
| | 9 South African province | 65 Before, poetically |
| | 10 Relent | |

